IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application of:

John Michael Jensen   Examiner: Naresh Vig

Serial No. 09/776,498   Art Unit: 3629

Filed: February 5, 2001

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM TO
FACILITATE FEE BASED
COMMUNICATION**

DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN UNDER RULE 1.131

I, JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN, declare as follows:

1. The statements herein are based upon my personal knowledge and if called to testify under oath in court I could and would so testify.

2. I am over 18 years old;

3. I conceived of the idea described in Application 09/776,498 on or about February 3, 2000;

4. The idea described in Application 09/776,498 requires that the email address of the Recipient (i.e. Receiver) would remain hidden from the Sender (i.e. User) and that (ii) the email address of the Sender (i.e. User) would be tracked for identification, further communication, and other purposes.

5. Without hiding the Receiver's true email address and tracking the User, the invention would make no sense and have no real purpose or viability.

6. I started downloading research on the invention on February 3, 2000 as shown by the date stamps in EXHIBIT 9.

7. Starting February 3, 2000, I researched and downloaded information about a basic implementation of the invention using a web site based on "forms" which included hiding the Receiver's email addresses from the User and tracking the User's email address.

8. On February 3, 2000, I researched how to use forms to submit email. EXHIBIT 11.

9. On February 3, 2000, I downloaded and saved information about "NetBuys CGI help" which notes that "hidden items are used to transmit critical info to cgiemail. They provide the location of the success file, the name of the person the results should be sent to, and the subject of the form". Page 2 EXHIBIT 11.

10. On February 3, 2000, I downloaded and saved information about "NetBuys CGI help" which reads "Note that if a field begins with required-, cgiemail will require that the user enter a value for this field. This is particularly useful if you want to require a user to submit their email address". Page 2 EXHIBIT 11.

11. On February 3, 2000, I downloaded and saved information about "formmail", which is named "form-to-mail" and prints out as "form-to-mail 2.0" and is included in EXHIBIT 12.

12. Form-to-Mail 2.0 allows the email address of the Receiver to remain hidden using forms. See Page 2 of Exhibit 12.

13. Specifically, "form-to-mail 2.0" indicates, "If you want "form-to-mail" to email the form to an address, you must specify that address in a field named "_to_address". A typical field where the "_to_address" will be placed in the form looks like this: <input type="hidden" name="_to_address" value =joe_user@place.org> The User won't see anything on the page, but the "form-to-mail" CGI will get the information anyway." EXHIBIT 12, page 2.

14. Form-to-Mail 2.0 allows the form to require the User to input "Your E-Mail" by use of a "*_need" command which facilitates the tracking of the User. See page 4 of EXHIBIT 12.

15. On February 23, 2000, I downloaded the "ReadMe" file which is the User's Guide to "FormMail Version 1.6" and is printed out in EXHIBIT 14.

16. A "universal WWW form to E-mail gateway", FormMail assumed that "most likely you would want to configure the [email address of the recipient] option as a hidden form field". See FormMail, Necessary Form Fields, page 3 of EXHIBIT 14.

17. The email by forms programs, including "cgiemail", (Exhibit 13), "form-to-mail.cgi" (EXHIBIT 12), and "FormMail" (Exhibit 11) were developed in 1996 to 1999 .

18. The email by forms programs, including "cgiemail", (Exhibit 13), "form-to-mail.cgi" (EXHIBIT 12), and "FormMail" (Exhibit 11) allowed or assumed the use of forms using hidden variables that keep hidden and did not disclose the Receiver's email address from the User and the User's computer.

19. The email by forms programs, including "cgiemail", (Exhibit 13), "form-to-mail.cgi" (EXHIBIT 12), and "FormMail" (Exhibit 14) allowed one to require that a User submit his email address for identification, tracking, and other purposes.

20. The email by forms programs, including "cgiemail", (Exhibit 13), "form-to-mail.cgi" (EXHIBIT 12), and "FormMail" (Exhibit 14) both (i) allowed the Receiver to keep his email address hidden from the User and (ii) also could require that a User input their email address in order to track, identify, or otherwise interact with the User.

21. In a first implementation of the invention, I conceived of a form based website where the (i) email address of the Receiver would be hidden from the User; and (ii) where the email address of the User would be tracked for identification, further communication, and other purposes.

22. Between February 23, 2000 and April 20, 2000, I reviewed the information which I downloaded February 3, 2000 and February 23, 2000 for the purpose of determining how to best implement the invention I conceived on or about February 3, 2000. During this two month period of time, I spent at least portions of each day to determine how to best implement the invention I conceived on or about February 3, 2000.

23. On April 20, 2000, I developed the six interactive web pages attached as EXHIBITS 3-8;

24. The six web pages in EXHIBITS 3-8 reduced the concept to practice on the web pages;

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25. I made the six HTML pages named (with misspellings) on:

    a. "starsbest.com www site" made on April 20, 2000 at 5:56 AM. EXHIBIT 3;

    b. "Starsbest.com TV site #1" made on April 20, 2000 at 4:42 AM; EXHIBIT 4;

    c. "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" made on April 20, 2000 at 5:55 AM; EXHIBIT 5;

    d. "Starsbest.com Message Page" made on April 20, 2000 at 5:56 AM; EXHIBIT 6;

    e. "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" made on April 20, 2000 at 5:56 AM; EXHIBIT 7;

    f. "Starsbest.com Star Signup" made on April 20, 2000 at 2:57 PM; EXHIBIT 8;

26. EXHIBITS 3-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account after the User pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility.

27. EXHIBITS 1-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) may enter information or click on hyper linked or displayed information to search for or find a participating Receiver(also known as a Recipient).

28. EXHIBITS 1, 3, and 4 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) may enter information or click on hyper linked or displayed information to search for or find a participating Receiver, including by visiting several web pages, displays, images, or categories to "narrow" the search and to identify or to designate a specific Receiver.

29. EXHIBITS 1, 3, 4, and 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) identifies, selects, designates, or chooses a particular or specific Receiver to send communication to by clicking, selecting, or other means and thereafter the intermediary facility transfers to the User's communication device an information input or text input function or page, including text input accomplished through the use of one or more web pages, forms, web mail gateways, web mail, or other network based method of creating, transmitting, or storing primarily text-based communications that is primarily accessed via a web browser or other software applications, and may include other languages, scripts, software, or other "forms", pages, or means.

30. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that displays additional specific or individualized information of or about the particular Receiver.

31. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions for the User that resides on an intermediary facility that provides a Message text input function for the User such that the system or method receives and stores the User's text inputs and other inputted information.

32. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that conceals, hides, or prevents the User and the User's communication device from ascertaining, seeing or discovering the Receiver's specific account, location, access means, or email address or other information.

33. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that conceals, hides, or prevents the User and the User's communication device from ascertaining, seeing or discovering the Receiver's specific account, location, access means, or email address or other information, and the concealing, hiding, secretion or other shrouding of the Receiver's email or account

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information can be implemented in a number of ways, each of which hides, secrets, withholds, the account address, email, or location associated with the Receiver from the User and the User's communication device.

34. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that conceals, hides, or prevents the User and the User's communication device from ascertaining, seeing or discovering the Receiver's specific address, location, access means, account or email address or other information, and which uses a form input such as "text area", and additional coding or functionality such as which hides the Receiver's account, address, email, or location by placing the Receiver's email address or other information inside the form in a hidden field such as : <input type= "hidden" name ="to" value ="UndisclosedSpecificReceiverNo8888@starsbest.com"> or similar coding, fields, address, or form functionality unique to a specific Receiver and that hides Receiver's email addresses or other information on or associated with forms, inputs, or HTML pages;

35. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that conceals, hides, or prevents the User and the User's communication device from ascertaining, seeing or discovering the Receiver's specific address, location, access means, account or email address or other information, and which uses a form input which hides the Receiver's information, account, address, email, or location including by placing the Receiver's email address or access location inside the form in a hidden field such as : <input type= "hidden" name ="to" value ="UndisclosedSpecificReceiverNo8888@starsbest.com> and/or the Receiver's account, email address, or other information is hidden from the User and the User's communication device via the system or method's use of scripting or the use of one or more scripted, coded, or other software means or functionality that hides Receiver's email address or information from the User and the User's communication device;

36. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver's information, specific account or email address, and which uses scripts, including server side software or scripting, or places the Receiver's email address, account information, or specific destination location associated with the Receiver in or associated with a PHP or similar script that communicates in the system or method and sends the communication or email to the desired location, address, or email without revealing the Receiver's email address, account, location or access means to the User or to the User's communication device.

37. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver's information, specific account or email address, and which uses web mail gateway, web mail, or other networked based text-based interactive communications system or method that allow users to read or write e-mail or text communication using a web browser, or similar software applications, that utilizes a network and which does not reveal the Receiver's email address, account, location or access means to the User or to the User's communication device.

38. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver's information, specific account or email address, and which uses a web mail gateway, web mail, or other network based method of creating, transmitting, or storing primarily text-based communications that is primarily accessed via a web browser or other software application which enables a User to display and interact with text, images, and other information typically located on a Web page or resource of information and which is displayed on a User's computer screen and which is typically hosted on one web server, usually accessible via the Internet or other network and which does not reveal the Receiver's email address, account, location or access means to the User or to the User's communication device.

39. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver's information, specific account or email address, and which accepts information inputted by a User and sent by the User to the intermediary facility via a traditional email client or similar software application wherein the intermediary facility receives and directs the information from User's traditional email client to a web based display on the intermediary facility and which displays the information on a User's computer screen and which is typically accessible via the Internet or other network and which does not reveal the Receiver's email address, account, location or access means to the User or to the User's communication device.

40. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver 's information, specific account or email address or other information from the User and the User's communication device, and whereby the system and method retrieves, associates, or gets the Receiver's location, address, or email from a config.file, configuration file, system file, or database without revealing the Receiver's email address, account, location or access means to the User or to the User's communication device.

41. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that receives the input from the User of the User's email address and thereafter the system and method stores and tracks the contact information of the User.

42. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that specifically requests the User to input the User 's email address and whereby the system and method stores and tracks the email address and contact information of the User.

43. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that specifically requests the User to

input his or her email address on a web page in the system or method through the use of functionality of a "text area" form or similar form or functionality, whereby the User inputs his or her email address which thereafter the system or method stores or associates in or with a database that links or associates the User's email address or contact information with additional information, including the information that the User inputted in the Message "text area" form and thus tracks the contact information of the user.

44. EXHIBIT 6 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that specifically requests the User to input his or her email address on a web page in the system or method through the use of web mail functionality, whereby the User inputs his or her email address which thereafter the system or method stores or associates in or with a database that links or associates the User's email address or contact information with additional information, including the information that the User inputted in the web mail and thus tracks the contact information of the User, including for purposes of return communication.

45. EXHIBITS 6 -7 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that tracks the contact information of the User both through requesting the User to input the User's email address via a form or other means and tracks the User by requesting the User to input the User's Payment information and other information onto a web page of the system or method such that the User must input the information before the User may send the order, pay, and transmit the email to the Receiver address or account.

46. EXHIBITS 6 -7 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that tracks the contact information of the User both through requesting the User to input the User's email address via the use of web mail functionality, and tracks the User by requesting the User to input the User's Payment information and other information onto a web page of the system or method such that the

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User must input the information before the User may send the order, pay, and transmit the email to the Receiver address or account.

47. EXHIBITS 6-7 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver's information, specific account or email address, and which uses a web mail gateway, web mail, or other networked based text-based interactive communications system or method and which tracks the User and the user's information, including tracking and storing the User's email address inputted by the User, or through the use of cookies, in order to track the user for return communication and other services.

48. EXHIBITS 6-7 discloses part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility that hides the Receiver's information, specific account or email address, and which receives communication form a User's traditional client-server e mail gateway or communications such that the intermediary facility accepts and organizes inbound communication from a User's traditional email client, and places that information in the Message box in Exhibit 6, informs the User of the status of the email and required subsequent acts including by the intermediary facility sending return email to the User's traditional email client, and which tracks the User and the User's information, including tracking and storing the User's email address received from the User's outgoing email server, or through the use of cookies, or through the use of accepting the User's inbound email to the intermediary facility, in order to track the user for return communication and other services.

49. EXHIBITS 1-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) may transmit communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the system and method keeps the Receiver's address, account, or location information hidden or secret from the User and the User's communication device and where the User's

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contact information, including the User's email address, is inputted or provided by the User, to be tracked and stored by the system and method.

50. EXHIBITS 1-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) transmits communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the system or method keeps the Receiver's email, address, account, or location information hidden or secret from the User and the User's communication device in order to stop the User from directly sending email to the Receiver's account (i.e. the system or method hides the Receiver's email address to prevent the User from circumventing the intermediary facility including by learning the Receiver's address and directly sending email to the Receiver's email address not through the system and method in order not to pay the Receiver) and to facilitate that the Receiver is paid for each communication sent by the User to the Receiver's address, account or email.

51. Having the system and method keep the Receiver's email address, account, location or access means hidden, concealed, or not accessible by the User or the User's communication device through outside email servers or means is a way to assure that Users can not bypass the invention and attempt to bypass the User's obligation to pay for each text or email sent to the Receiver.

52. EXHIBITS 1-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) transmits communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the User and where the User's contact information, including his email address, is tracked and stored.

53. EXHIBITS 1-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) transmits communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the User and where the User's contact information is inputted or provided by the User,

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including by use of a form "text area" input to allow or require the User to input his email address on the system and method's web pages, and thereafter the intermediary facility stores, tracks, and links that information in or to one or more databases, in order to track and assess the User's characteristics, accomplish payment and accounting, or have the system and method facilitate the Receiver to transmit communication back to the User via the system or method.

54. EXHIBITS 1-8 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) transmits communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the User and where the User's contact information is inputted or provided, including by use of accepting communication and information from the User's email address on a traditional email client and directed to the intermediary facility, and stored in order to track and assess the User's characteristics, is tracked by the system and method, and used to accomplish payment and accounting, or have the system and method facilitate the Receiver to transmit communication back to the User via the system or method.

55. EXHIBIT 6 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) transmits communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the system or method keeps the Receiver's email, address, account, or location information hidden or secret from the User and from the User's communication device wherein the system and method provides the User with a text area form input but where the email address or other information of the Receiver is hidden from the User's and the User's communication device by use of the "text area" form functionality with the hidden email address via the hidden field such as : <input type= "hidden" name ="to" value ="UndisclosedSpecificReceiverNo8888@starsbest.com"> and/or the Receiver's account, address, or email information is hidden from the User and the User's communication device via scripting or coding and where additionally the identification information of the

User, specifically the User's email address, is inputted by the User on the system or method , for example by the use of a "text area" input form to receive the User's inputted email address, and which is accepted and stored by the system and method and tracked by the system and method and/or tracked by Receiver .

56. EXHIBIT 6 discloses an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility wherein the User (also known as a Fan or Sender) transmits communication to a Receiver for a fee paid by the User where the system or method keeps the Receiver's email, address, account, or location information hidden or secret from the User and from the User's communication device and where the system and method provides the User with a web mail gateway, web mail, or other networked based text-based interactive communications system or method that allow Users to write e-mail or text communication using a web browser, where the email address or other information of the Receiver is hidden from the User's and the User's communication device and where additionally the identification information of the User, specifically the User's email address, is received from the User or inputted by the User on the system or method, and which is accepted and stored by intermediary facility and tracked by the intermediary facility and/or tracked by Receiver .

57. "starsbest.com www site" is part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account after the User pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility. The User's fee or cost benefits all or in part the Receiver. The intermediary facility of the interactive system or method transmits information for display on a communication device and accepts input of information, text, communication, or queries from a communication device. Often, the

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intermediary facility would transmit an HTML or similar page to the User's communication device or computer software browser. The page, text, image or information in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) or similar format would allow a User on his communication device to click on, indicate, or select the information, word, image, or link to navigate to the desired destination, page or location associated with the selected word, image, link or information, including a page or location associated with a specific famous person, Receiver, association or category. This "starsbest.com www site" was created on or before April 20, 2000 and a time of 5:56 AM. EXHIBIT 3.

58. "Starsbest.com TV site #1" is part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility then transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account after the user pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility. For example, "Starsbest.com TV site #1" is an interactive web page with information input functions that resides on a intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information via a network, including presenting information for display on the User's communication device and accepting User input of information or queries. "Starsbest.com TV site #1" illustrates the "finding function" by category via a network to display on the User's communication device or computer and facilitate the User's navigation, search, and finding on the intermediary facility. The intermediary facility transfers text or image or information in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) or similar format so as to allow a User to click on, select, or indicate a word, image, or link and navigate to or transfer to a desired page or location associated with the desired word, image, link, information, person, Receiver, or category. For example, if the User selected the word or image "television" on the "starsbest.com www site", then the intermediary facility would

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transmit information via a network to the User's communication device, including transmit a particular page or location associated with the subcategory of television, or a particular Receiver. For example, after a User clicks on the HTML word "television" category of the main web page that resides on the intermediary facility, the intermediary facility transfers information to the User's communication device over a network such that a web browser or similar means on the User's computer arrives at, "finds", and displays the information on this "Starsbest.com TV site #1" page on the User's computer or communication device in a browser or similar means. The intermediary facility's finding functions provides a means to allow the User to locate, find or narrow the category or persons or affiliations related to a Receiver, category or subject (in this case the subject of television), and eventually to specify and select a specific Receiver. The intermediary facility's finding functions provides a means to find and to select a specific person, Receiver, or entity to direct a text, communication or email to. This "Starsbest.com TV site #1" was made on April 20, 2000 at 4:42 AM; EXHIBIT 4.

59. "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" is part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account after the User pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility. For example, "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" is an interactive web page with information input functions that resides on a intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information via a network, including presenting information for display on the User's communication device and accepting User input of information or queries, and sending information to the user's communication device or computer or to the Receiver's communications device or computer. The intermediary facility transfers or

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sends information such as this "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" page, including upon the User's or Receiver's selection of a link or HTML request, over a network to the communication device or computer. For example, this "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" provides information to a person who desires to participate as a Star, Receiver, or famous person or receive communication for a fee. This "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" page provides information related to the terms and conditions of participation. It clearly indicates that Privacy and security of the Receiver are respected. This "Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" was made on April 20, 2000 at 5:55 AM; EXHIBIT 5.

60. "Starsbest.com Message Page" is part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account after the User pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility. For example, "Starsbest.com Message Page" is an interactive web page with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information via a network, including presenting information for display on a communication device and accepting input of information or queries. Clicking on the text, image, representation or other information associated with the Star, Receiver, participant, or specific identity directs the intermediary facility to transfer the information associated with this "Starsbest.com Message Page" page over the network to the communication device or computer of the User such that the User is directed to input information on this page. For example, this would be a destination page once a User has clicked on , selected, or located a Receiver or Star that the User wishes to e-mail for a fee or cost. For example, the intermediary facility provides a text input box or input function for the User to enter

text and for the intermediary facility to accept, to store, to account, or to organize the text input. The text input box is connected to an email server, database, input function, or storage feature on the intermediary facility such that the text inputted by the User is held, stored, or directed. After the User completes the input, the intermediary facility transfers the User to a payment page or function on the intermediary facility, including by use of redirect, including using a form script to "redirect" the User to the "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" and facilitate or perform the User's transaction to pay a fee or bear a cost which is completed by the intermediary facility, then the intermediary facility stores, transfers, or direct the User's text to an account or address associated with the corresponding Receiver or Star. The intermediary facility can utilize additional means to accept User text input or communication, store a message or communication, and direct or transfer it. In this example, the intermediary facility limits the amount of text that a User can input to 400 characters; however different amounts of text or different limits can be imposed. The intermediary facility also allows the User to upload, store, or transfer on the intermediary facility a photo or image that exists on the user's communication device. The intermediary facility requires the User to input the User's email address or identify the User. Importantly, the Receiver's contact, address, or other personal information on the intermediary facility is hidden from the User and hidden from the User's communication device. The intermediary facility also requests or requires the User's email in order to track and to identify the User for return communication. This "Starsbest.com Message Page" was made on April 20, 2000 at 5:56 AM; EXHIBIT 6.

61. "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" is part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account

after the User pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility. For example, "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" is an interactive web page with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information via a network, including presenting information for display on communication devices, and accepting input of information or queries. For example, on the intermediary facility, the User is directed to input User's payment, billing and personal identification information so that the User may pay the fee or bear the cost for transferring text or email, can be tracked for return communication, and otherwise identified and tracked. Once the User clicks the "Send order" or equivalent language or direction on the intermediary facility, the intermediary facility consults via a network with known payment or financial organizations or credit companies, authenticates the User's identity and payment means, performs the transactions, including charging the User for the price per communication. The intermediary facility accounts for, stores, processes, or otherwise credits the Receiver with financial consideration including a share or future share of the revenue. The intermediary facility directs, transfers, or holds the User's text communication or email on the intermediary facility to an account or address associated with the Receiver where the Receiver's address or account information is not disclosed to the User or is hidden from the User. The Receiver's email or text account or storage location may or may not be located directly on the intermediary facility. This "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" web page was made on April 20, 2000 and a time of 5:56 AM; EXHIBIT 7

62. "Starsbest.com Star Signup" is part of an interactive system or method with information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information, text, and communication via a network, including where the intermediary facility receives text inputted or transmitted from a User's communication device to the intermediary facility such that the intermediary facility transfers the User's text or communication to a Receiver or Receiver's account after the

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User pays a fee or bears a cost on the intermediary facility. For example, "Starsbest.com Star Signup" is an interactive web page with Receiver information input functions that resides on an intermediary facility connected to a network that transmits and receives information via a network, including presenting information for display on the Receiver's communication device and accepting Receiver input of information or queries. On the intermediary facility, a person who intends to sign up and accept communication or email and otherwise identify himself or herself through the intermediary facility as a Receiver, must input information on the intermediary facility to sign up and agree to participate. The Receiver will visit the intermediary facility via a network, input information, and the intermediary facility will establish an account as a Receiver in one or more entries or functions. For example, in conjunction with a modified version of the "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" specific to Receiver(s) on the intermediary facility, the intermediary facility can direct the Receiver to input legitimate and correct personal, credit card, email, address, and other identification and information on the intermediary's interactive web pages to sign up or agree to participate as a Receiver. The intermediary facility also establishes or indicates an account for the Receiver after the Receiver signs up so that, or through which, the Receiver may be paid or credited with funds, including paid via credits to a credit card, or otherwise credited with funds for receiving text or email communications, or participation. The intermediary facility may authenticate the identity or information associated with the Receiver by consulting or checking via a network with known credit companies or other online or additional sources that the names, credit card information, and other information offered or inputted by a Receiver matches the information on file with other known credit companies or other online or additional sources. The intermediary facility's authentication of Receivers intends to prevent people falsely signing up as a Receiver in a name other than their legal names or other than in names that correctly match the names or information appearing in the known credit records or other sources. Additional identification by the intermediary facility may be

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secured, including by matching the address provided with the name of the Receiver and other sources. The authentication by the intermediary facility occurs prior to the inclusion of the Receiver on the intermediary facility's informational or web page. After the intermediary facility charges the User a fee or cost for the price per communication, the intermediary facility accounts for, processes, or credits the Receiver with a share or future share of the revenue, including by crediting amounts to a credit card. After the User's payment transaction has been processed or completed on the intermediary facility, the intermediary facility transfers the User's text communication or email to an account or address associated with the Receiver where the Receiver's address or account information is not disclosed to the User or is hidden from the User. The Receiver's account may or may not be located directly on the intermediary facility. This "Starsbest.com bill order payment page" was made on April 20, 2000 at 5:56 AM; EXHIBIT 8.

63. EXHIBITS 3-8 were written in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) and correctly dated April 20, 2000.

Under penalty of perjury, I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Dated: December 21, 2009

By: _____
John Jensen

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application 09/776,498

)　**DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
)　**JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
)　**IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
)　**APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
)　**RELATED APPLICATIONS**
)
)
)
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)
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EXHIBIT 1

"A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service STARSBEST.COM *E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)*"

A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Television
Movies
Music

Fashion
Sports
Wrestling

Current Events
Games
Politics
Regional
Talkshows

Others

Disclaimer: Hopefully each Star who has agreed to participate will read and respond to each e-mail sent to them. Realistically, Stars are busy people and can't do everything. Starsbest.com can not guarantee that the Stars themselves read these e-mails or will respond, but all the stars here have agreed to participate and have agreed to at least download the e-mail to a computer. The stars do not get paid unless they or their staff download them. You will only be billed and notified when the e-mail is downloaded. Once downloaded, the e-mails may be screened or disposed of by the star or the star's staff. In other words, Starsbest.com makes no promises, representations, or warranties about whether the e-mails will be read. Simply, we provide a service that is the most likely way to communicate with your favorite stars.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application 09/776,498

)   **DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
)   **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
)   **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
)   **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
)   **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
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EXHIBIT 2

"Service Agreement",

Service Agreement

Basic Terms:

Minimum E-mail price: $2.00 US.

Maximum price: No maximum.

Length of E-mail: 40 words or 320 characters max. 1 Photo. and links allowed.

Revenue Split: Starsbest.com 50% and Star 50%.

Paid and Accounted for Quarterly.

Star grants starsbest.com a 6 month right to be the exclusive pay-per-email service for that star.

There is no cost to the Star to sign-up. Starsbest.com does not make any payments to stars to participate.

Star is granted a secure e-mail account which may be accessed from any internet- linked computer. E-mail can be picked up as desired. Accounts are only charged/credited when e-mail is downloaded by/for star.

Star also grants basic rights for the use of name and likeness in connection with service.

All material will be private yet not confidential and not liable for idea submission liability. Starsbest.com

Term of Agreement: Star agrees to a 6-month exclusive term which is automatically renewable, if desired. The exclusivity is only that the star will not participate in another pay-per-email service or equivalent service during the 6-month period.

Starsbest.com retains all rights with regard to participatnats and as the classifications of participants.

Starsbest.com

Pricing and the Right to Set the Price
The star was the right to set the price per e-mail with a base price no less than $2.00 per e-mail. There is no maximum limit. The minimum fees are necessary because all charges are done by credit card which typically charge 30 cents or more per transaction as well as 2.5% to 3.5% of the amount billed per transaction.

These prices will be similar to the cost of postage, stationery, and supplies used to send a traditional correspondence by the US postal service.

In addition, advertising, marketing, site development, programming, and other fees need to be paid.

Starsbest.com recommends that the star set the price to somewhere between $2.00 and $25.00 per e-mail for normal e-mail traffic.

Financial Terms: StarsBest.com and the Star split the revenue from each e-mail equally (50-50).

Accoutning period. The accounting and settling of accounts shall be quarterly.

Payment period. Starsbest.com will pay the star's share of the revenue 28 days after the close of the billing and accounting period which shall be quarterly per year. For example, starsbest.com will write star a check within 28 days after the close of the quarterly accounting and billing period.

Hold-back: Starsbest.com will hold back 10% of gross revenues of that quarter for one additional quarter year or create reserves for such amount for one additional quarter to account for or reflect potential chargebacks, fraud, disputed payments, unauthorized payments, or other liabilities which the star shall assume all responsibility.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application 09/776,498

) **DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
) **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
) **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
) **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
) **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
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EXHIBIT 3

starsbest.com www site" with a date of April 20, 2000 and a time of 5:56 AM. EXHIBIT 3;

A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Television

Movies

Music

Fashion

Sports

Wrestling

Current Events

Games

Politics

Regional

Talkshows

Others

Disclaimer: Hopefully each Star who has agreed to participate will read and respond to each e-mail sent to them. Realistically, Stars are busy people and can't do everything. Starsbest.com can not guarantee that the Stars themselves read these e-mails or will respond, but all the stars here have agreed to participate and have agreed to at least download the e-mail to a computer. The stars do not get paid unless they or their staff download them. You will only be billed and notified when the e-mail is downloaded. Once downloaded, the e-mails may be screened or disposed of by the star or the star's staff. In other words, Starsbest.com makes no promises, representations, or warranties about whether the e-mails will be read. Simply, we provide a service that is the most likely way to communicate with your favorite stars.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES

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In re the Patent Application 09/776,498	) **DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
	) **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
	) **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
	) **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
	) **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
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EXHIBIT 4

"Starsbest.com TV site #1" with a date of April 20, 2000 and a time of 4:42 AM

A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Television

Comedy
Cable
Prime-Time
Day Time

Quiz-Show
Talk-show
On Jerry Springer
On Love-line

Regional
Wrestling
Documentary
News

Others

Or by Name:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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	) **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
	) **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
	) **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
	) **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
	)
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EXHIBIT 5

"Starsbest.com Stars INtroduction Page" with a date of April 20, 2000 and a time of 5:55AM;

A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Stars:

Get Paid as you get Praised.

StarsBest.com pays you as you read praise from your fans.

StarsBest.com is the first and only pay-per-e-mail service that allows fans for a fee to write a short e-mail to their favorite stars.

Stars get an opportunity to hear from fans and get paid for their effort. (Some stars may want to donate their proceeds to charity.) The amount of cash money a star can make is almost unlimited and all without having to do a great deal of work, without having to endorse a product, and without having to take any great risk. Starsbest.com allows a star to keep in touch with the fans while cashing in on the fame.

Stars can pursue the e-mail at leisure. No personal response is required, expected, or necessary (although of course a response is always hoped for). At the star's option, Starsbest.com will provides an appropriate e-mail appreciation and recognition to the fan that the star has downloaded the e-mail.

Privacy and security are respected. Respond to the most interesting or inticing. Communicate with and see picture of your fans.

Available anytime on the go, regionally, locally, internationally on the Internet.

Legal protection, for instance for for idea submission or confidentiality concerns, is provided.

Financial accountings are up-to-date and on-line.

Fan-club development is assisted by gathering a personalized database of e-mail addresses.

Start now. Immediately. It's free. Earn

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application 09/776,498) **DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
) **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
) **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
) **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
) **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
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EXHIBIT 6

"Starsbest.com Message Page"

A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Because Stars are busy people, brevity is essential. E-mail messages are limited to 400 characters (approximately 55 words). One picture is allowed as well. See <u>including images</u>.

Important Information on the Contents:

All ideas, concepts, characters, or other information you include or present in the message are given by you freely and without expectation of compensation, recognition, attribution, or remuneration. All information you present in the e-mail will be treated as if public, non-confidential, and in the public domain. Please read the <u>communication agreement</u>.

Message:

Photo: *E-mail Address:*

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In re the Patent Application 09/776,498	) **DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
	) **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
	) **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
	) **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
	) **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
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EXHIBIT 7

"Starsbest.com bill order payment page"

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Payment:

Billing Address:

First Name   Last Name
Street Address
City   State   Zip
e-mail account:

Credit Card Information:

Visa/MC/Discover/Amex
Acct   Expiration
Check Code:

Check Message and Photo:

Disclaimer: Hopefully each Star who has agreed to participate will read and respond to each e-mail sent to them. Realistically, Stars are busy people and can't do everything. Starsbest.com can not guarantee that the Stars themselves read these e-mails or will respond, but all the stars here have agreed to participate and have agreed to at least download the e-mail to a computer. The stars do not get paid unless they or their staff download them. You will only be billed and notified when the e-mail is downloaded. Once downloaded, the e-mails may be screened or disposed of by the star or the star's staff. In other words, Starsbest.com makes no promises, representations, or warranties about whether the e-mails will be read. Simply, we provide a service that is the most likely way to communicate with your favorite stars.

Send Order

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application 09/776,498	) **DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL**
	) **JENSEN, INVENTOR AND APPLICANT**
	) **IN SUPPORT OF PATENT**
	) **APPLICATION 09/776,498 AND**
	) **RELATED APPLICATIONS**
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EXHIBIT 8

Starsbest.com Star Signup page

A Pay-Per-E-Mail Service

STARSBEST.COM

E-mail Your Favorite Stars ($2 and up)

Star Sign-up:

See the Agreement.

Sign-Up:

Name:
Category: Movies   Television   Music   Fashion   Wrestling
In Show/Team/Title/AKA:

Mailing Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Phone Number1:

Other Contact:
Contact Phone Number:

To lessen problems, in most cases Starsbest.com will not post a nationally prominent Star's name until identity verification. Within a short period after signing up, verification should be complete and the service active.

EXHIBIT 9

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application of:

John Michael Jensen

Serial No. 09/776,498

Filed: February 5, 2001

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM TO
FACILITATE FEE BASED
COMMUNICATION**

Examiner: Naresh Vig

Art Unit: 3629

DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN UNDER RULE 1.131

EXHIBIT 9

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
The New York Times	4/16/2009 11:52 AM	File folder	
SI Weekly Online – sweekly_cnn_tues_The Art of the Deal_files	4/28/2009 11:52 AM	File folder	
The New York Observer_files	4/28/2009 11:52 AM	File folder	
The Major Vote in The Big Picture by Vince Miletti_files	4/28/2009 11:52 AM	File folder	
Single Reprints Best Big Lit Comm's Edit Million Deal_files	4/28/2009 11:52 AM	File folder	
PC Magazine Extending Internet Mail (E-05-97)	2/28/2003 2:53 PM	HTML Document	22 KB
PC Magazine Extending Internet Mail (E-05-97)	2/27/2003 2:51 PM	Text Document	11 KB
Digital Express, Inc. E-Mail	2/2/2012 2:33 PM	Text Document	4 KB
Terminal	3/9/2012 4:46 PM	Text Document	24 KB
E-mailable	2/24/2009 4:17 PM	Text Document	13 KB
fromsub	2/9/2009 11:19 AM	HTML Document	2 KB
Base Street Born v_Signature	2/9/2010 8:19 AM	Text Document	1 KB
Method Madness	2/14/2003 10:57 AM	HTML Document	48 KB
Method Madness	2/14/2003 10:58 AM	HTML Document	21 KB
Line	2/14/2003 11:20 AM	Text Document	12 KB
CPNO	2/14/2003 11:22 AM	Text Document	14 KB
README	2/23/2003 4:07 AM	POSTPAL File	24 KB
999938	2/27/2003 6:44 PM	HTML Document	6 KB
Powered E-mail.txt	3/6/2003 11:49 AM	Text Document	8 KB
Firm Elements – Web Page Central	3/6/2003 12:39 PM	HTML Document	32 KB
Purchase to PowerLtr	3/9/2001 11:26 AM	HTML Document	76 KB
PowerLtr	3/5/2003 11:22 AM	Text Document	180 KB
E-Mail Services	3/9/2003 11:02 AM	HTML Document	10 KB
Bankruptcy Issues from Trad Everything E-Mail B	3/16/2003 11:01 AM	HTML Document	14 KB
Presenting dual methods	3/6/2003 11:49 AM	HTML Document	227 KB
Patent by Sub Methods	3/9/2003 11:03 AM	HTML Document	60 KB
Entertainment Banking Inc eXCLaste 7th, 1999 Page 1	3/4/2003 11:04 AM	HTML Document	337 KB
Python and UTNL holden input variables	3/16/2003 3:32 PM	HTML Document	6 KB
taken series 99	3/9/2001 10:21 PM	HTML Document	53 KB
November 1999 Method Hostess	4/7/2003 2:35 PM	HTML Document	16 KB
AN CHESSPACE PAPER PAGE	4/7/2003 2:26 PM	HTML Document	46 KB
Butterfly American Feature Article IPA, and the Second Generation Web Pay 1999	4/17/2003 3:29 AM	HTML Document	28 KB
Internet Rockets	4/12/2003 11:28 AM	Text Document	4 KB
PATENT LAW DEMAND MATERIAL – REUTERS, LAW OFFICES, LTD., [Patent, Trademarks, Copyrig...	4/16/2003 11:28 AM	Text Document	185 KB
v_453500	4/16/2003 7:28 PM	Text Document	20 KB
v_493554	4/16/2003 7:45 PM	HTML Document	11 KB
v_493359	4/16/2003 7:46 PM	HTML Document	17 KB
v_493534	4/15/2003 7:46 PM	HTML Document	14 KB
v_493554	4/16/2003 7:63 PM	HTML Document	40 KB
v_493559	4/1/2003 7:63 PM	Text Document	36 KB
v_493358	4/15/2003 7:43 PM	HTML Document	14 KB
Conceptual Implement and Surface Method Patent Issues Roundtable	4/1/2003 7:57 PM	HTML Document	37 KB
Automatic Reprocess Software in Secure Fount Copyrights	6/29/2002 1:56 PM	HTML Document	14 KB
CSPTO White Paper – Automated Principles of Management Data Processing Methods [Business M...	8/9/2003 1:55 PM	HTML Document	93 KB
WHITE PAPER – PROCESSING FINANCIAL, BUSINESS PRACTICE, MANAGEMENT, OR COST PROC...	8/9/2003 2:05 PM	HTML Document	93 KB
Patent 30171133	8/9/2003 3:19 PM	HTML Document	113 KB
AT&T CORP. – DATA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.			

EXHIBIT 10

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application of:

John Michael Jensen

Serial No. 09/776,498

Filed: February 5, 2001

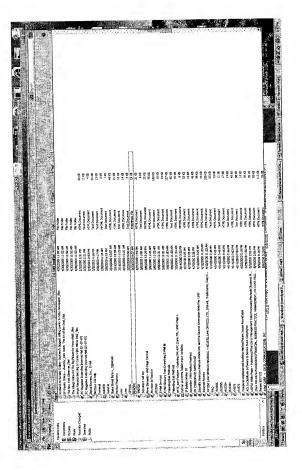For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM TO
FACILITATE FEE BASED
COMMUNICATION**

Examiner: Naresh Vig

Art Unit: 3629

DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN UNDER RULE 1.131

EXHIBIT 10

PC Magazine -- *January 7, 1997*

Extending Internet Mail

A look at Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

Jeff Prosise

The Internet is a world built on protocols. Some, such as IP (Internet Protocol) and ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), work at the lowest levels to route packets of data to their destinations and translate Internet addresses into physical network addresses. Others, such as HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) and SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), are higher-level protocols that serve as the foundations for Web browsers, mail readers, and other Internet applications.

Lately, my in-box has been overflowing with questions about the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions protocol, better known as MIME--a specification for sending non-ASCII data over the Internet using ASCII mail protocols. Internet mail programs use MIME to transmit programs, video, sound, graphics, and other binary file types in the form of text-only mail messages. When a mail program receives a MIME message containing an MPEG video clip, for example, it reconstructs the original MPEG data from the text of the mail message in preparation for playing it back. MIME adds a richness to the Internet that transcends the simple sending and receiving of e-mail messages, and it does so while remaining compatible with existing mail transport mechanisms--even those that are text-based.

So how does MIME work? To answer this, we'll go under the hood to see what a MIME mail message looks like. Then we'll discuss the various methods that mail programs use to encode binary data in plain ASCII text, and we'll finish by talking very briefly about MIME on the Web.

MIME Basics

MIME was created to circumvent a major limitation of Internet mail, whose format was defined in 1982, when e-mail messages consisted primarily of text. Not surprisingly, that format specifies the use of plain ASCII text, and nothing else. MIME extends the specification by allowing binary data to be repackaged in text form and transmitted over the Internet in mail messages that are compliant with the original specification.

Mail programs examine message headers to determine whether a message contains ASCII text or MIME data. A text-only e-mail message's header might look like this one:

```
From: jprosise@zd.com
To: 72241.44@compuserve.com
Subject: You Gotta See This!
[...Text of the message...]
```

MIME defines five additional fields that can be included in the Internet mail header. A message containing a JPEG image might have a header like this one:

```
From: jprosise@zd.com
To: 72241.44@compuserve.com
Subject: You Gotta See This!
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: image/jpeg
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
[...JPEG data...]
```

In the message header, the MIME-Version field specifies the MIME version (currently 1.0). Content-Type specifies the MIME type, in this case a JPEG image. Content-Transfer-Encoding specifies the method used to convert the bits and bytes in the JPEG image to ASCII text. The other two MIME field types (neither of which is included in the message above) are Content-ID, which assigns the MIME entity a unique ID to distinguish it from other MIME entities, and Content-Description, a human-readable description of the MIME data--for example, "Satellite photo of the San Francisco Bay."

The Content-Type field is divided into type and subtype, in our example *image* and *jpeg*, respectively. Image/jpeg is one of several officially sanctioned MIME data types. The table "Common MIME types" lists other types. Most of them--audio, video, and so forth--are self-explanatory. The *message* type allows mail messages to be packaged in other mail messages. *Multipart* means the message contains multiple parts; one use for the multipart content type is to create compound messages containing both graphics and text. The *application* type is a catchall for data types that don't fit neatly into any of the other categories.

Some Internet applications define private MIME types for their own use. A mail client that uses a proprietary bitmap format to transfer images, for example, might define a new image subtype called "x-myimageformat." The complete MIME type would then be *image/x-myimageformat.* The leading "x-" indicates x-myimageformat is an experimental subtype that isn't officially recognized by the Internet standards community.

New types and subtypes can be registered with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). MIME has already grown to include many subtypes not described in the original specification, and you can expect additional subtypes, and perhaps new types as well, to be added over time.

Content Encoding

A key part of any MIME message is the method used to encode its data. Raw binary data is incompatible with many Internet mail systems, so it must be translated into ASCII text before it can be sent in a mail message.

The Content-Transfer-Encoding field in the message header identifies the encoding method. The table on the left lists the five possible values for this field. Our ear-lier example--a mail message containing a JPEG image--used base64 encoding, a process that divides data into 6-bit chunks and represents each chunk with an ASCII letter, numeral, or punctuation symbol, as shown in Figure 1. The program that receives the message can reconstruct the original data by reversing the base64 encoding process.

While base64 is useful for converting arbitrary streams of binary data to ASCII, it has the unpleasant side effect of swelling the data size by one-third. If an unencoded data stream consists mostly of 7-bit ASCII text with an occasional 8-bit character thrown in, the quoted-printable encoding method is more efficient. The idea behind quoted-printable encoding is simple: transmit 7-bit characters in raw form, but encode each 8-bit character as an equal sign followed by a two-digit hexadecimal character code. Thus, the string

becomes

    Copyright =A9 1996

because the copyright symbol is an 8-bit character whose character code is hexadecimal A9.

The final three encoding methods--7-bit, 8-bit, and binary--aren't really encoding methods at all. They simply tell the receiver what kind of data the message contains. If a MIME message consists of 7-bit ASCII characters (no binary data) and no line is longer than about 1,000 characters, it can be transmitted as is by setting Content-Transfer-Encoding to *7bit*. Some Internet mail transport systems are capable of handling 8-bit data, in which case Content-Transfer-Encoding can be set to *8bit* and text containing 8-bit characters can be transmitted in raw form--again, provided no line exceeds about 1,000 characters in length. A Content-Transfer-Encoding field equal to *binary* means the message contains 8-bit characters and there is no limit on the line length. It is typically used to send raw binary data.

MIME on the Web

Internet mail programs aren't the only applications that use MIME. Most Web browsers understand MIME content, too, and are easily configured to support additional MIME types that aren't supported right out of the box.

The property sheet page in Figure 2 is part of CompuServe's SPRY Mosaic Web browser. The file name in the Program field tells the browser to use an external program named Imagevw.exe to view items whose MIME type is video/mpeg. SPRY Mosaic doesn't have an MPEG viewer built in, but if it receives MPEG video in a MIME message or downloads a file with the extension .MPG, .MPE, or .MPEG, it will run Imagevw.exe as a helper application. If image/foo becomes next year's hot image file format and you're stuck with last year's browser, you can bring your browser up to date by adding image/foo to its list of MIME types and telling it what application you'd like to use to view foo files.

Further Reading

If you'd like to know more about MIME, the first thing to do is to obtain a copy of RFC 1521, "MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions), Part One: Mechanisms for Specifying and Describing the Format of Internet Message Bodies." A related document, RFC 1522, describes an extension to RFC 1521 that permits non-ASCII character sets to be used in message headers. Other RFCs that may interest you include RFC 1741 ("MIME Content Type for BinHex Encoded Files"), RFC 1740 ("MIME Encapsulation of Macintosh Files"), RFC 1563 ("The Text/Enriched MIME Content-Type"), and RFC 1344 ("Implications of MIME for Internet Mail Gateways").

Jeff Prosise is a contributing editor of PC Magazine. FIGURE 1: *The base64 encoding method converts binary data to ASCII by partitioning each run of three 8-bit bytes into four 6-bit values, then replacing the four 6-bit values with four ASCII character codes. Here, the byte stream 214, 46, 138 is converted to 1C6K.* FIGURE 2: *Most Web browsers can understand MIME content and can be configured to support new MIME types.*

It's Here! MSN Explorer is now available. Download it FREE!
Books **Check out great software titles for $10 at Barnes & Noble.com!**
GREAT PC ClientPro Cn - 600MHz w/ 7.5 GB hard drive, from $1425!

Intel Manufacturer Showcase   Need More Help?
Shop Now! **Shop at Dell's Home Solution Center** - **Dell Small Business Center**
Shop Now! **Gateway Home Computing Center**

Featured Links
Cool Gear **Digital Cameras**: Get price checks, expert reviews & advice
Get Help! Ask an expert a technical question -- **LIVE!**
Red Herring **RISK-FREE!** For insight into the business of technology.

Magazine Offers
Click Here http://ads3.zdnet.com/c/g=r440&c=a54671/www.zdnet.com/zdsubs/cgi-bin/smr_zd.cgi?promocode=sp006

TOP

EXHIBIT 11

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application of:

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       FACILITATE FEE BASED
       COMMUNICATION**

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EXHIBIT 11

NetBuys CGI help

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4.1) OVERVIEW
4.1.1) What are cgi-bin scripts?
"cgi" stands for "common gateway interface", a fancy name meaning computer
programs running on the web server that can be invoked from a WWW page at the
browser. The "bin" part alludes to the binary executables that result from
compiled or assembled programs. It is a bit misleading because cgi's can also be
Unix shell scripts or interpreted languages like Perl.
A typical use for cgi is the processing of online forms. When the user fills in
the boxes on the form and hits the SUBMIT button, the cgi program specified in
the html will be run at the server, and the information in the boxes become
available to the program as parameters. The program, being a program, can then
do anything the programmer wanted it to do.
"cgiemail", for example, is a canned program written in C that gathers up the
contents of the boxes on the form and emails them to a specified destination,
then sends a WWW page confirming the action.
4.1.2) Where should I put cgi-bin scripts?
Put your cgi-bin scripts in the WWW subdirectory named cgi-bin.
If your domain is named company.com, you would then access your scripts as
/cgi-company/
4.1.3) What is the path of date, mail, perl ...?
To find the path of the program date, type which date. Do this for any program
that you need your cgi-bin script to access.
I see lots of perls, which one should I use?
They should all be the same. /usr/local/bin/perl should work nicely.
4.1.4) Charges
NetBuyssm can create and design scripts for you. For very simple ones, we
normally charge $60/script. We can provide a quote on more complicated ones.We
provide the following standardized scripts for free: feedback forms, imagemaps,
page counter scripts.
4.2) FEEDBACK FORMS AND SIMILAR FORMS
Cgiemail is a program written in the C language that takes the contents of
fill-in boxes on a form and emails them to a specified destination. In addition
to the form specification in the .html file, a mail specification in a .txt file
is required to format the resulting email message.

We provide cgiemail in the cgi-bin directory of each machine. Thus, it would be called with a URI such as /cgi-bin/cgiemail/mail.txt. Details are provided below.

While there are a number of subsections below this one, they all work together and are meant to be read from start to finish.

4.2.1) add.html

If you've never dealt with HTML forms before, don't worry. They're easy to create and understand. (And if you briefly tried that link and thought, noooooo!!! I don't want to read this!, scroll down a bit. The easy examples are at the bottom. You should not need to follow it at all to understand what will be explained presently.)

The form prompts the user for data which is sent to the server as simple key-value pairs. Each <input> tag specifies a record. The key is given by the name attribute, and the value is given by the value attribute. The type attribute tells the browser what kind of data to expect. Now, try looking at the example.

Please note that the hidden items are used to transmit critical info to cgiemail. They provide the location of the success file, the name of the person the results should be sent to, and the subject of the form. When making your own forms, you would definitely (please!) change the e-mail address in the "required-to" field, and likely the subject in the "subject" field. The first item tells cgiemail what to show the user after succesfully completing the form. You can, but don't need to, customize this.

After that come the items that are actually presented to the user. You'll want to use type=text input items with cgiemail; it's a simple tool. The size=60 tells the browser how big to make the box. The name=something is required in each input tag, otherwise the browser wouldn't know how to send the data to the server. The value="" attribute is correct in most cases, unless you want a default value in the form.

Note that if a field begins with required-, cgiemail will require that the user enter a value for this field. This is particularly useful if you want to require a user to submit their e-mail address.

When the user presses the Submit button, the data goes to our machine when cgiemail starts doing something with it. What it does is controlled by ...

4.2.2) Mail.txt

Make sure that you upload mail.txt in ASCII mode.
Failure to upload mail.txt in ASCII mode will generate the message:
Server Error

The server encountered an internal error or misconfiguration and was unable to complete your request.

Now that we have all this data, what do we do with it? Mail it, of course! But for flexibility, cgiemail requires that you create a mail.txt file to show it what to send. (If you didn't want flexibility you'd use a mailto link.) The program will read in this file, perform substitutions, and pass it to the mail system.

First, how does cgiemail know where to find this file? Look at the first line in the example form used in the previous section. The bit after the word cgiemail in the action attribute tells cgiemail where to look. When called from netbuys.com, cgiemail does not know what your domain is because it is installed for everyone. So, the first component of this path must be your domain. After that, it goes to your www directory and looks from there. If you have a domain name, we suggest that you explicitly put it in the action attribute, because the behavior is different: cgiemail does know what your domain is if called for your domain.

Fred.com might want to put the mail.txt file in his www directory. His form would then start off with
<form method=post action="http://www.fred.com/cgi-bin/cgiemail/mail.txt">
BTW, there's nothing magical about the name mail.txt. Feel free to call it mail1.txt, or form1.mail, or what suits you, as long as the form has the correct name for what you uploaded.

Here's the mail.txt we used with the form presented earlier. It's pretty simple. Note that the first several lines are mail headers. You probably shouldn't

change that part, or the corresponding parts in your form. In particular, there
must be a To: header or the mail won't go anywhere!
What cgiemail does is simply replace every string that looks like [key] with the
value the user typed in to the field with name=key. That's all. You can lay out
your form as is best for your users, but lay out your mail.txt as is best for
you to read. You can even insert gobs of text to help format the output. Only
the [key] parts will be replaced by cgiemail.
4.2.3) How to use cgiemail
Actually, if you've read the previous two sections you should know enough to use
it. We'll summarize here.
  Get a sample add form and sample mail.txt file. If you prefer to edit things
  on-line, upload them to your www directory.
  Replace 'thelist' in the form with your domain.
  Edit the form to have the input areas you like.
  Edit mail.txt to use that input.
  Have your variables start with the name required- if you want to require that
  the user input these fields. (Like 'required-to' in the example.) Remember to
  change both the form (.html) and template (mail.txt).
  You may alter the success variable in the HTML form to change the message
  someone receives after filling out the form.
  Wait! What we gave you was an example form, not a complete example HTML file.
  Put the necessary stuff around it to make it that. (Minimally put it between a
  <body> </body> pair.)
  If you were editing off-line, upload the files.
  Try it, and play with it.
Cgiemail was developed at MIT and is copyright 1994, 1995.

Formmail.cgi
This is my favorite form-to-mail handler... It is very configurable....lots of
features !!!!
Click here for a copy of Formail's Instructions to be mailed to you
automatically.
Formmail is a program written in the Perl language that takes the contents of
fill-in boxes on a form and emails them to a specified destination. In addition
it is also capable of generating its own Confirmation page.

Setting Up the FormMail Script:
==============================
The FormMail.pl script does not have to be extensively configured to get
it to work. There are only two variables in the perl file which you will
need to define along with changing the top line of your script to match
the location of you Perl interpreter.

Necessary Form Fields:
=====================
There is only one form field that you must have in your form, for
FormMail to work correctly. This is the recipient field.

Field: recipient
================
Description: This form field allows you to specify to whom you wish for your
form results to be mailed. Most likely you will want to configure this
option as a hidden form field with a value equal to that of your e-mail
address.
Syntax:
<input type=hidden name="recipient" value="email@your.host.xxx">

Optional Form Fields:

=====================

Field: subject
Description: The subject field will allow you to specify the subject that you
wish to appear in the e-mail that is sent to you after this form has been filled
out. If you do not have this option turned on, then the script will default to a
message subject: WWW Form Submission
Syntax:
If you wish to choose what the subject is:
<input type=hidden name="subject" value="Your Subject">
To allow the user to choose a subject:
<input type=text name="subject">

Field: email
Description: This form field will allow the user to specify their return e-mail
address. If you want to be able to return e-mail to your user, I strongly
suggest that you include this form field and allow them to fill it in. This will
be put into the From: field of the message you receive.
Syntax:
<input type=text name="email">

Field: realname
Description: The realname form field will allow the user to input their real
name. This field is useful for identification purposes and will also be put into
the From: line of your message header.
Syntax:
<input type=text name="realname">

Field: redirect
Description: If you wish to redirect the user to a different URL, rather than
having them see the default response to the fill-out form, you can use this
hidden variable to send them to a pre-made HTML page.
Syntax:
To choose the URL they will end up at:
<input type=hidden name="redirect" value="http://your.address/to/file.html">
To allow the user to specify a URL they wish to travel to once the form is filled
out: <input type=text name="redirect">

Field: required
Version Added: 1.3
Description: You can now require for certain fields in your form to be filled in
before the user can successfully submit the form. Simply place all field names
that you want to be mandatory into this field. If the required fields are not
filled in, the user will be notified of what they need to fill in, and a link
back to the form they just submitted will be provided.
Syntax:
If you want to require that they fill in the email and phone fields in your
form, so that you can reach them once you have received the mail, use a syntax
like:
<input type=hidden name="required" value="email,phone">

Field: env_report
Version Added: 1.3
Description: Allows you to have Environment variables included in the e-mail
message you receive after a user has filled out your form. Useful if you wish to
know what browser they were using, what domain they were coming from or any
other attributes associated with environment variables. The following is a short
list of valid environment variables that might be useful:
REMOTE_HOST - Sends the hostname making a request.
REMOTE_ADDR - Sends the IP address of the remote host making the request.
REMOTE_USER - If server supports authentication and script is
protected, this is the username they have authenticated as.
This is not usually set.
REMOTE_IDENT - If HTTP server supports RFC 931 identification, then

this variable will be set to the remote user name
retrieved from the server. *This is not usually set.*
HTTP_USER_AGENT - The browser the client is using to send the request.
General format: software/version library/version

There are others, but these are a few of the most useful.
Syntax:
If you wanted to find the remote host and browser sending the request, you would
put the following into your form:
`<input type=hidden name="env_report" value="REMOTE_HOST,HTTP_USER_AGENT">`

Field: sort
Version Added: 1.4
Description: This field allows you to choose the order in which you wish for
your variables to appear in the e-mail that FormMail generates. You can choose
to have the field sorted alphabetically or specify a set order in which you want
the fields to appear in your mail message. By leaving this field out, the order
will simply default to the order in which the browsers sends the information to
the script (which isn't always the exact same order they appeared in the form.)
When sorting by a set order of fields, you should include the phrase "order:" as
the first part of your value for the sort field, and then follow that with the
field names you want to be listed in the e-mail message, separated by commas.
Syntax:
To sort alphabetically:
`<input type=hidden name="sort" value="alphabetic">`
To sort by a set field order:
`<input type=hidden name="sort" value="order:name1,name2,etc...">`

Field: print_config
Version Added: 1.5
Description: print_config allows you to specify which of the config variables
you would like to have printed in your e-mail message. By deafult, no config
fields are printed to your e-mail. This is because the important form fields,
like email, subject, etc... are included in the header of the message. However
some users have asked for this option so they can have these fields printed in
the body of the message. The config fields that you wish to have printed shoul
dbe in the value attribute of your input tag separated by commas.
Syntax:
If you want to print the email and subject fields in the body of your message,
you would place the following form tag:
`<input type=hidden name="print_config" value="email,subject">`

Field: title
Version Added: 1.3
Description: This form field allows you to specify the title and header that
will appear on the resulting page if you do not specify a redirect URL.
Syntax:
If you wanted a title of 'Feedback Form Results':
`<input type=hidden name="title" value="Feedback Form Results">`

Field: return_link_url
Version Added: 1.3
Description: This field allows you to specify a URL that will appear, as
return_link_title, on the following report page. This field will not be used if
you have the redirect field set, but it is useful if you allow the user to
receive the report on the following page, but want to offer them a way to get
back to your main page.
Syntax:
`<input type=hidden name="return_link_url"`
`value="http://your.host.xxx/main.html">`

Field: return_link_title
Version Added: 1.3

Description: This is the title that will be used to link the user back to the page you specify with return_link_url. The two fields will be shown on the resulting form page as:
  <a href="return_link_url">return_link_title
Syntax:
<input type=hidden name="return_link_title" value="Back to Main Page">

Field: background Version Added: 1.3 Description: This form field allow you to specify a background image that will appear if you do not have the redirect field set. This image will appear as the background to the form results page.
Syntax: <input type=hidden name="background"
value="http://your.host.xxx/image.gif">

Field: bgcolor
Version Added: 1.3 Description: This form field allow you to specify a bgcolor for the form results page in much the way you specify a background image. This field should not be set if the redirect field is. Syntax: For a background color of White: <input type=hidden name="bgcolor" value="#FFFFFF">

Field: text_color Version Added: 1.3 Description: This field works in the same way as bgcolor, except that it will change the color of your text. Syntax: For a text color of Black: <input type=hidden name="text_color" value="#000000">

Field: link_color Version Added: 1.3 Description: Changes the color of links on the resulting page. Works in the same way as text_color. Should not be defined if redirect is. Syntax: For a link color of Red: <input type=hidden name="link_color" value="#FF0000">

Field: vlink_color Version Added: 1.3 Description: Changes the color of visited links on the resulting page. Works exactly the same as link_color. Should not be set if redirect is. Syntax: For a visited link color of Blue: <input type=hidden name="vlink_color" value="#0000FF">

Field: alink_color Version Added: 1.4 Description: Changes the color of active links on the resulting page. Works exactly the same as link_color. Should not be set if redirect is. Syntax: For a visited link color of Blue: <input type=hidden name="alink_color" value="#0000FF">

4.2.4) How to use Guestbook
If you have an account that includes a preconfigured guestbook, You simply need to use the following URL to access it.

http://yourdomain.com/Guestbook/guestbook.html

4.2.5) How to use Search.cgi
Search will look at all your html pages for words you enter, and return all pages on a list with links. This program is completly configured and ready to run, just access it with the following URL

http://yourdomain.com/cgi-yourdomain/search.cgi

4.3) IMAGEMAPS
'Imagemap' refers to an interaction between a user's browser and the WWW server which allows clicking on an image to select hyperlinks. (Other implementations have a seperate /cgi-bin/imagemap program. Our server handles them internally. Use the reference style shown below, not one like /cgi-bin/imagemap/mymap.map.)
Each designated portion of the image may select different links.
Images that are to be used as imagemaps must be designated as "ISMAP". A companion .map file specifies the coordinates of the portions of the image that are hyperlinks, and the URL or local reference of the link.
The following HTML:
      <A HREF="name-of-map-spec-file.map">
      <IMG BORDER SRC="name-of-image.gif" ISMAP></A>

tell the browser that "name-of-image.gif" is to be displayed and used as an
imagemap. The "name-of-map-spec-file.map" file contains the coordinates of the
clickable areas in the image and specify the hyperlinks associated with each
clickable area.
The map specification file MUST have extension ".map". While this example
assumes the file is located in your www directory, it may be located anywhere
under the www directory. In such a case, the path from the www directory must be
specified. If you put it in /home/your-id/www/map-directory, then use <A
HREF="../map-directory/name-of-map-spec-file.map">
Please use the NCSA format for your .map file.
A file named imagemap.conf does NOT have to edited when using our imagemap
program. That complication has been removed from our version of imagemap.
Here is a sample file named fo-abc.map:
default http://oceania.org/weblinks.html
poly http://oceania.org/weblinks.html#A 23,14 44,2 66,14 66,39 45,51 23,39
poly http://oceania.org/weblinks.html#A 67,14 88,2 110,14 110,39 89,51 67,39
poly http://oceania.org/weblinks.html#C 111,14 132,2 154,14 154,39 133,51 111,39
Note that the URL's are full URLs. You can't use relative URLs.
The number pairs specify the X-Y coordinates in pixels of the points of the
three hexagons that are the clickable areas in fo-abc.map. Clicks outside of the
areas specified get the default link.
4.4) HTML PAGE COUNTERS
4.4.1) index.cgi
index.cgi, will be found in your cgi-bin. which you will use to update a counter
on your home page. Put this file in your main web directory, you don't need to
put it in a special cgi-bin directory. It must, however, be called index.cgi to
have the desired effect.
Upload this file by using rz -a with telnet or in ASCII mode if you are using
ftp. Otherwise you may run into unusual problems.
Because it is a program, the file must be executable to work. If you are
telnetting in, use chmod +x index.cgi to make it so. If you wish to only use
FTP, you'll have to type chmod 755 index.cgi after uploading it to have the same
effect.
4.4.2) Using index.cgi
Type chmod +x index.cgi to activate index.cgi. Then create a file named .count
with one line that contains the number 0. Then type chmod o+w .count to allow
the counter to be updated. (Chmod 666 .count if you're stuck with FTP.) The
counter and index.cgi are in your main page in this example.
When http://your-domain.com is referenced in the browser, instead of delivering
the file index.html as normally expected, the program index.cgi is run instead.
index.cgi reads the .count file, increments the number in that file by one, and
writes the file back on disk. Then it reads in the index.html file, finds the
string "#COUNT" imbedded somewhere in it, changes "#COUNT" to 1 + whatever value
if found in .count, and sends the modified index.html to the browser.
To create a counter on a page other than your home page, change the source from
index.html to the page that you wish to update. You would want to make another
copy of index.cgi as well. So for example, if you wished to count a page called
orders.html, you would change the source from index.html to orders.html, change
the name from index.cgi to orders.cgi and then call this page from other pages
by the name orders.cgi. Change two things within orders.cgi: find the string
'index.html' and change it to 'orders.html', and find the string '.count' and
change it to '.countorders'. Both are right near the top of the program. Then
make a file .countorders instead of .count, but otherwise as directed above.
4.4.3) Charges
We will charge $25 per home page counter that we install. Of course, you can
easily install your own.
4.5) COMPLETE WEB SITE COUNTERS
4.5.1)Site Counter using SSI
Very simple to use, first the page which you would like to count must have the
extension .shtml or .sht rather than .htm or .html
put the following on the page where you want the count file to appear.
<!--#exec cgi="/cgi-yourdomain/counters/counter.cgi"-->
For Example if your domain is fred.com the call would be

```
<!--#exec cgi="/cgi-fred/counters/counter.cgi"-->
```
That all there is to it, this will create a count file for each page the call is placed on, it will just show up as a number when looking at it from a web page. We can set up a graphical counter on your page if this is to complicated... or you just don't want to mess with it. The graphical counter requires a $10 set-up fee. Click here if you want us to set up the counter. Counter

4.5.2) WWWBoard

The world wide web Board is already to run, you can call it from a page with the following URL: http://yourdomain.com/bbs/

4.5.3) Secure and Unsecure Orderform calls

When we setup your account we provide a sample secure and unsecure order form. These can be easily modified or changed to suite your individual or business needs. When calling a non secure order form there is nothing different, you would use your standard URL: http://yourdomain.com/order.html assuming the order form is in your main directory. To call a form or a document as secure you will be using Online marketing International inc. registration key. What this means is the page must be called thru our secure server, so the URL that points to this must be as follows: https://chapel1.com/domainname/secureorder.html. You will have to keep both secure and non-secure order for ms on your domain, you will find that the calls for each are different because the directory hierchy changes for the secure form, graphics and cgi scripts will have to be called in two different fashions for each form. If you follow the samples supplied for formaction and redirection, you should have no problems using this successfully.

4.5.4) Password Protected Web directory

Placed in your WWW directory, you will find a sub directory called secure. This has been setup with the password file in place, and it cannot be entered from the web without first being prompted for a login and password.
You will need a brief knowledge of Telnet in order to build the login file for this directory, the steps are below.

  Login to your domain via telnet.

  At prompt type pass, this is a script we created to make adding to the file easy

  Follow the prompts. enter login and then passwd desired twice.
  You may enter as many logins as you like, you may also go back and add when ever you wish.

  Just hit enter, when prompted for login to escape program.

4.5.5) Database and search engine

The database program is composed of 5 essential files database.cfg, database, post.htm, search.htm and output.html
database.cfg - this is the configuration file for your database.

  You need to make sure your unix permissions are set to chmod 666 for this file to work properly

  The first line is the location of the database, which has the default value of our test database.

  The second line is what page that it should return to after posting to database, the default value is to return to the post page for another entry.

The third line is where you will start listing ay fields you want to have
posted to the database.

Example.(just a simple list)
Name
Address
City
State
You may have as many as you like listed for these fields

These become your input fields and they must be associated with the input
statements on your posting page for each of the above, you should have a
matching input statement that looks like the following on your post page:
<input = text name = "name" size = "25" > <input = text name = name = "address"
size = "25">
Database - This is nothing more than the actual data being stored after it is
posted from your posting page.
Post.htm - This page is used to write to the database from a webpage. You should
have an input statement for each field used in the database .cfg file. You may
also use Query boxes, + Radio buttons. The formation for this page should be as
follows:
<form method post action = "http://your domain.com/cgi-bin/database.cgi">
For better understanding look at the sample files in the database directory on
you domain.
Email - You may activate this feature by adding the following.
<input type="hidden" name="email" value="youremailaddress"> When active each
time someone posts to the database you will receive a email of the content

Search.htm - this is the page that reads the actual database file based on the
criteria you would like to search. A good example of this page at work would be
http://cyberlands.com/mall/ this utilizes many of the features this program
offers.
The form action for this page should be as follows:
<form method = post action = "http://your domain.com/cgi-bin/dsearch.cgi"> use
the preconfigured example as a template that is in the database directory of
your domain.
There are several ways to setup searches for your database.
1. Click on names (see http://cyberlands.com/mall/.)
This will allow a nice interface for your customer or client, that eliminates
the need for a submit button
Use the following call:
EX:
The items before the ? mark call the script, this should always be the same. The
first item after the ? mark is the word you are using for the search, then you
will notice a & sign the listing after the & sign is the location of the
database file (it's directory) in the above cyberlands/mall/ in the default
sample set your domain, it would be domainname/database/:
2. The other way to do a search page is through checkboxes, radio button, query
lists, and straight type in text. You may search by as many different mediums as
you like. Look at http://winedine.com/nycsrch.htm
For an example of different criteria being used, there are only two variable
names you will use in your search page. Keywords and Keywords-predefined.
  a. Keywords would be used for a single text entry search.

  b. Keywords-predefined is used for multiple inputs where you are searching
  several words as our example with winedine.

  Output.html
    You must make sure the unix permissions are set to chmod 666 for this file
    to work properly

    Use the page example placed on your domain as an example.

Each field you want printed in the output page is inclosed in [test]
These may be layed out anywhere on the page, this effectively becomes a
printout template for your file.

You may surround theses variables with as much normal text as you would
like to have printed with these records

4.6) TROUBLESHOOTING

(This section will grow as we remember to add what we keep doing every day
anyway.)
"When I activate my CGI program, I get back a page that says 'Server
Misconfigured'".
Log on and go to your www/cgi-bin directory. Try running the program manually
to see what errors you get. Remember that when a CGI program produces error
output, that output is discarded and you get the non-specific page you saw. To
check on it, you'll have to run it yourself.
If you get something like
bash: ./search.pl: No such file or directory
and you know you typed the name correctly, it's almost certain you uploaded
the script from your PC or Macintosh in binary mode. Perl scripts are ASCII
text and must be transferred in ASCII mode. (So are shell scripts and any
other kind of script that starts with '#!' on the first line.) You know it's
this if ./search.pl doesn't work and perl search.pl does. Assuming you don't
have any legitimate carriage returns in the program (doubtful), this will fix
it:

    mv search.pl search.pl.txt && tr -d '\r' search.pl
Then there's this response:
Literal @olm now requires backslash at ./bigones line 16, within string
Many scripts that you'll find widely distributed are still written for Perl,
version 4. Our /usr/bin/perl is version 5, which is 99.9% compatible with
version 4, along with many improvements. You've found the other 0.1%.
In Perl 4, you could get away with a statement like
$mailaddress = "joe@schmoe.com";
because Perl didn't think the '@' sign was special in a string. Perl 5 does,
so you need to escape it, like so:
$mailaddres = "joe\@schmoe.com";
You can't just change all the '@' signs to '\@', only the ones in strings. To
speed your search, however, Perl gives you the line number of the problem
line(s) in its error message. (To check for them without accidentally running
the program, if that would be a problem, use perl -c script.) Fix them, and
see if it works.
Tom Christianson (well-known in the Perl world) has written The Idiot's Guide
to Solving Perl CGI problems for the comp.lang.perl.misc newsgroup. Not
everything in there is correct for the NetBuyssm setup, but it's useful.
This page maintained by NetBuyssm Services
Return To NetBuyssm

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Any Comments? Please Call: 800-634-9518

Member of the Internet Link Exchange

Revised: October 14, 1997.

EXHIBIT 12

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application of:

John Michael Jensen

Serial No. 09/776,498

Filed: February 5, 2001

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM TO FACILITATE FEE BASED COMMUNICATION**

Examiner: Naresh Vig

Art Unit: 3629

DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN UNDER RULE 1.131

EXHIBIT 12

form-to-mail 2.0

A web page form e-mailer that can save to file too.

by Bill Kendrick
New Breed Software
nbs@sonic.net
http://www.newbreedsoftware.com/

January 6, 1997 - August 14, 1998

WHAT IT CAN DO:

  Use form-to-mail to accept e-mail messages via web pages. Simply
  create an HTML page with a form, set it's "action" to the "form-to-mail.cgi"
  CGI, and you're set!

  You can also have form-to-mail store the data it receives to an HTML
  file. You can use this like a simple guestbook (you'd probably prefer
  to use a real guestbook, like my "gbook" instead, though) or a way to
  have people add messages to a simple "bulletin board."

  You can even set form-to-mail up to save the data into a format which is
  easily read by a database package! (Just make form-to-mail save its
  output into a flat, tab-delimited file.)

REQUIREMENTS:

  Your webserver must be on a Unix or Unix-style operating system. (For
  other systems, you will probably have to alter the source code.)

  You must have the ability to run "CGI" programs. (Talk to your webmaster
  and/or sysadmin.)

  The webserver must have the abilty to access its local "mail" command.
  (Again, talk to your webmaster and/or sysadmin.)

  If you have any problems, contact myself and/or your webmaster and/or
  sysadmin! :)

INSTALLING:

  To create the "form-to-mail.cgi" CGI program, all you need to do is type
  "make" at a telnet prompt while inside the "form-to-mail" directory.
  (This directory should be wherever you need it to be. For example,
  if you are forced to run CGI's in a "cgi-bin" directory, then the
  "form-to-mail" directory should be there.)
  (Also, this directory should be in an ambiguous place. Remember that
  you can use "form-to-mail" in as many ways as you want or need to.
  You only need to install it once!)

  The only option you may need to set before compiling is where your Unix
  system's "mail" program is stored. "form-to-mail" is set up to talk
  to "sendmail", which is usually located at "/usr/sbin/sendmail",
  but it should work almost as well with just "mail". Talk to your
  webmaster and/or sysadmin for help. Once you find out where it needs

```
                                    formmail
   to be, change this line in "form-to-mail.c" and recompile:

        #define EMAIL_CMD "/bin/mail"
```

THE E-MAIL'S FORMAT:

When you receive the e-mail message from a filled-out form, all of fields
they filled out are displayed in your e-mail like this:

    Comments: I really enjoyed your page. I found the cheese search engine
    very useful for my pizza design class.

    Name: Joe User

Text that is too long is automatically word-wrapped to approximately
80 characters by "form-to-mail." TABS are converted into SPACES to help
the word-wrap work right, and RETURNs are left as they are.

SETTING THE FORM FIELDS:

For form-to-mail to work, you must have a form! In this form, you'll
be using <input>, <select> and/or <textarea> tags.

Your form will contain some information needed by the "form-to-mail" CGI.

* _to_address ... WHO TO?

   If you want "form-to-mail" to e-mail the form to an address, you must
   specify that address in a field named "_to_address".

   A typical field where the "_to_address" will be placed in the form
   looks like this:

        <input type="hidden" name="_to_address" value="joe_user@place.org">

   The user won't see anything on the page, but the "form-to-mail" CGI
   will get the information anyway.

   If you want, you can make it a pull-down menu, so people can choose
   who the e-mail goes to! Like this:

        Who do you want the e-mail to go to?

        <select name="_to_address">
        <option>fred@abc.com
        <option>john@def.com
        </select>

   NOTE: Currently, multiple "_to_address"es aren't supported.
   You can, however, send an e-mail to multiple recepients by
   putting commas between the addresses. For example:

        <input type="hidden" name="_to_address"
        value="joe_user@place.org,jane_doe@domain.com">

* _subject ... SUBJECT

You can also set the subject of the message, or let the user do it themselves:

    <input type="hidden" name="_subject" value="Survey Form E-mail">

or

    Subject: <input type="text" name="_subject">

The default subject (if you don't enter one) is "form-to-mail message" followed by the address of the form page, in parenthesis.

* _from_address ... WHO FROM?

You can let users enter their e-mail address and the e-mail will look like it's actually from them (not the webserver, which it really is from).

"form-to-mail" does this trick by sending a "Reply-To:..." line in the e-mail's header. Most e-mail programs will use the "Reply-To:..." address instead of the "From:..." address (which "form-to-mail" can't alter).

You should just be able to use your e-mail program's "reply" command to reply directly to the address the user entered.

    Your e-mail address: <input type="text" name="_from_address">

* _reply_html ... THANKS A MILLION part 1

When the user clicks the "submit" button to send the message, the CGI spits out a very simple "Thank you" message on the page, and they must use their browser's "BACK" command to get out of it.

If you want, you can create a "thank you" HTML page which will come up, instead.

    <input type="hidden" name="_reply_html" value="thanks.html">

The simple "Thank you" message appears, but this page also has a <meta> "refresh" tag which causes most browsers to instantly jump to the location you specified.

NOTE: If you need to run "form-to-mail" in a "cgi-bin" directory, you will need to place the reply file outside of there, and then reference it with a full URL:

    <input type="hidden" name="_reply_html"
    value="http://site.com/thanks.html">

* _reply_mail / _reply_subject ... THANKS A MILLION part 2

You can ALSO have "form-to-mail" send an e-mail to the sender when they submit the form.

Simply specify the name of a file with "_reply_mail".
(It must be in the same directory as "form-to-mail.cgi",
since an internal security measure DISALLOWS "/" (forward-slash) in the "_reply_mail" field! It also must have ".form-to-mail" in the filename. This is also a security measure.)

If you want, you can specify a subject with "_reply_subject".
(If you don't, "autoresponse" will be the subject.)

```
<input type="hidden" name="_reply_mail"
value="thanks.form-to-mail.txt">

<input type="hidden" name="_reply_subject"
value="Thanks for the note!">
```

* _need ... DON'T FORGET TO FILL IT OUT

Sometimes, people don't fill out all of the form. You can force them to
do it with "form-to-mail!"

Here's an example where the "Your Name" field MUST be filled out for
the e-mail to be sent, but the "Your E-mail" field is optional:

```
Your Name: <input type="text" name="Name"> <br>
<input type="hidden" name="_need" value="Name">

Your E-mail: <input type="text" name="E-mail">
```

The field named "_need" tells form-to-mail which fields must be filled
out for the e-mail to be accepted. (The "value" of the "_need" field
is the "name" of the field which must be filled out.)

You can of course use as many "_need" fields as you need. (Be careful
using it; and be sure to test your form after you've set it up!)

* _need_email ... TEST FOR A GOOD E-MAIL ADDRESS

There's another directive similar to "_need" called "_need_email".
It acts exactly like "_need" except not only does the field it's naming
need to be filled out, it also has to be in proper e-mail address form.
(ie, simply "Joe123" will not be accepted. "Joe123@aol.com" will be.
And spaces aren't allowed (yes folks, some people decide to put spaces in
their e-mail addresses!!!))

* _need_blank ... I NEED IT, BUT THEY DON'T NEED TO ENTER ANYTHING

If you want to let a user leave a field blank, but still want
"form-to-mail" to show the field, you can tell "form-to-mail" that you
"need it, but it can be blank".

```
Enter your age (optional): <input type="text" name="Age"><br>
<input type="hidden" name="_need_blank" value="Age">
```

This is useful to keep your e-mails looking the same, and to make sure
that every record in a saved file (see below) has the same number of
fields.

* _need_blank_email ... I NEED E-MAIL, BUT IT CAN BE BLANK TOO

This field is simply a combination of "_need_email" and "_need_blank".
It's a field that, if left blank, will appear blank in the e-mail
you receive and the file you are having "form-to-mail" save to.

formmail

But if it's filled it, the user must enter a valid-looking e-mail
address for it to work.

* _out_file ... SAVE TO FILE

If you want, you can automatically save the data into a file.
This file can become an HTML file, a plain text file, or
even a TAB-delimited file (good for importing it into a database program).

First, specify the file you'd like the data to go into:

        <input type="hidden" name="_out_file" value="survey.dat">

Be sure that the file is accessible by the webserver. This usually means
creating a blank file ("touch survey.dat"), and then making it writeable
by the webserver ("chmod 666 survey.dat"). Check with your webmaster
and/or sysadmin about how your webserver is setup and what you need to
do to create output files.

* _startrecord / _delimiter / _endrecord ... HOW TO SAVE IT? *

By default, files are saved with each field value stored on the same line,
with "TAB" characters between each field. This is suitable for a
database import. (Note that the fields are saved in order of their
field name (alphabetically), so they're always saved in the same order.)

You can specify the "start of record", "field delimiter" and
"end of record" characters and strings yourself, if you wish!

Since you can't just put any old character in a form field, there are
a few special character sequences you need to know about:

    %n - End-of-line. Puts a return-carriage in place of the "%n".
    %t - Tab. Puts a TAB in place of the "%t".

    %(- <. Since putting a "<" or ">" inside of an <input> tag can be...
    %) - >. ...bad, these two sequences do it for you.

    %' - ". Quotes can mess up your <input> tag's "value" attribute, too.
             Use "%'" instead.

    %% - %. Without this, you'd have no way of actually putting a "%"
             in one of these strings!

Here's an example... Say you want an "<li>" tag at the beginning of
a record, a "<br>" tag put between each field and an "<hr>" tag between
each record (a record being one submition of the form), you simply tell
it this through the form:

        <input type="hidden" name="_startrecord" value="%(li%)">
        <input type="hidden" name="_delimiter" value="%(br%)%n">
        <input type="hidden" name="_endrecord" value="%(hr%)%n">

* _shownames ... REMIND ME WHAT THESE FIELDS ARE?

In a case like the above (where the output file is pretty much a guestbook
signature page!), you'll probably want the names of te fields displayed
("Name:", "E-mail:", "Comments:", etc.)

```
                                  formmail
          <input type="hidden" name="_shownames" value="yes">
```

Voila, a simple guestbook! (You probably WOULDN'T want "_shownames"
set to "yes" for a tab-delimited database, however!)

NOTE: The characters "TAB" and "RETURN" within a field (i.e., someone
typed it in when they were entering their e-mail) are replaced with
"SPACEs" when saving to the file. (That way, if the user typed "TAB"
or "RETURN" in an input field, it wouldn't mess up the file if you
were going to use it for a database, for example.)

REFERENCE:

A brief reference is also contained at the top of the "form-to-mail.c" file
itself.

CREDITS / CONTACT:
----

form-to-mail

by Bill Kendrick
January 6, 1997 - August 14, 1998

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Website: http://www.newbreedsoftware.com
Phone: 1-530-759-1019

EXHIBIT 13

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Patent Application of:

John Michael Jensen

Serial No. 09/776,498

Filed: February 5, 2001

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM TO FACILITATE FEE BASED COMMUNICATION**

Examiner: Naresh Vig

Art Unit: 3629

DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN UNDER RULE 1.131

EXHIBIT 13

The cgiemail user guide This guide will help you write a WWW form that sends an e-mail message to you. The following steps are required: 1. Create an e-mail template. 2. Put a link to the template on your page. 3. Decide if a mailto: link will do. 4. Create the HTML form. 5. Create more advanced HTML forms. 6. Make sure the ACTION is correct. 7. Try out your form with cgiecho. 8. Go live with cgiemail. 9. Debug if you don't get mail The following steps are optional. * Add text to the success page. * Use an alternate success page. * Make some inputs required. * Specify formatting for some inputs. * Use CGI environment variables. 1. Create an e-mail template. Before you start receiving e-mail messages through the web, you should decide what these messages should look like. Create an ASCII file, call it an /e-mail template/, that looks something like this: To: strangeman@chasm.big *HEADER LINES* Subject: questions three *blank line* What is your name? [yourname] What is your quest? [quest] *BODY* What is your favourite colour? [colour] In one sense, this template is free-form. People who want to send you e-mail can download this template, fill it out, and mail it to you. However, the template will also be used by the |cgiemail| program, so before you upload the file to your WWW server, be careful to follow these guidelines: 1. Wherever you want the user of your form to supply information, use a single word inside square brackets with no spaces, e.g. Your name: [yourname]. /Not/ [Put your name here]. 2. Make sure the address in the To: field is correct. 3. If there are blank lines among the header lines, remove them. 4. If there are blank lines before the header lines, remove them. 5. Make sure all your header lines are valid. The first character on the line must be a letter. Most information should go in the message body; don't make up your own headers. 6. Make sure there is a blank line between the header lines and the body. 7. Make sure you save it as ASCII text. For example, if you are using Microsoft Word, use "Save As" and choose "Text Only with Line Breaks." 8. If you created the file on a Mac, be sure to upload it as text, i.e. CR's translated. (Unix computers have different codes denoting the end of a line than Mac's do, so your file might look like one long line to the Unix computer.) Within these guidelines there is a lot of flexibility. You can put Bcc:, X-Face:, or any other header in the headers. You can put things like Cc: [yourname] in the headers. Be creative. Just don't put anything in there you wouldn't want your webmaster to see, because that's where bounced messages go. Now go ahead and upload your e-mail template to the WWW server and look at it with your WWW browser. 2. Put a link to the template on your page. Here's an example: Would you like to cross the bridge? Download my "questions three" form and send it to . Even after you create your WWW form, you will want to leave this link in to increase accessibility to users with disabilities. 3. Decide if a mailto: link will do. Already, without any complicated HTML, you have a way for people on the WWW to send you the information you want. Before you go to the effort of making an HTML form, decide if it's really worth it. Forms on the WWW have two particular disadvantages: 1. You will get a lot of frivolous e-mail from people who are merely ``surfing the web." 2. The user's e-mail address is typed manually, and is often mistyped, so that you have no way to reply. This is less of a problem with mailto: links. 4. Create the HTML form. If you've decided to create an HTML form, you need to give people a way to supply an e-mail address. With the mailto: link, their mailer would supply the From: address for them. But now you need to add a line to the top of your e-mail template like this: From: [email] Here is an example HTML form. Your e-mail address: Your name: Your quest: Your favourite colour: (This example doesn't actually send e-mail.) -- This is the HTML source:

Your e-mail address: [   ]

Your name: [   ]

Your quest: [   ]

Your favourite colour: [   ]

Send e-mail

This is a very simple example. Note that the NAME of each input corresponds to what you previously put in the e-mail template. In this example they are /email, yourname, quest,/ and /colour/. This is the key concept in using cgiemail. Be careful to make them exactly the same; if you put NAME="colour" in your HTML form and [color] (note the spelling difference) in your e-mail template, the input will not show up in the e-mail. 5. Create more advanced HTML forms. To learn to create more complicated forms, read NCSA's guide and/or an HTML book . All of their example forms can be converted to cgiemail forms merely by changing the ACTION. Unlike other forms-to-email programs, you are not required to use hidden inputs with special names. All types of inputs (radio buttons, etc.) work the same way. Each input needs a NAME, and that name must appear within square brackets in your e-mail template. It's that simple. To get more ideas, see the cgiemail example page . 6. Make sure the ACTION is correct. The trickiest part of the HTML form is getting the ACTION set correctly. Start with the URL of your e-mail template, then split it into two parts, e.g.
http://web.mit.edu/wwwdev/cgiemail/questions3.txt \ /\ / ` --- Part 1 ---' ` -------- Part 2 ----------' Then you put the /script name/ in the middle. Usually this is ``/cgi-bin/cgiecho'', but it depends on how your server is configured. On web.mit.edu it happens to be ``/bin/cgiecho'', thus my ACTION looks like this:
http://web.mit.edu*/bin/cgiecho*/wwwdev/cgiemail/questions3.txt \ /\ /\ / '--- Part 1 ---' script name ` --- ----- Part 2 ----------' For simplicity, you may leave out part 1, but you must include it if you want to test your form as a local file. If you don't know what that means, just feel free to omit part 1. 7. Try out your form with cgiecho. Pop your form into your favorite WWW browser, fill in the inputs, and submit it. You should see what the processed form looks like. If instead you see an error with a number near 500, your ACTION is probably set wrong. Go back to the previous step . If some of your inputs don't seem to be showing up in the processed form, make sure that the inputs have the exact same names in the HTML form as in the ASCII template. E.g. NAME="yourname" in the HTML form and [yourname] in the e-mail template. 8. Go live with cgiemail. Now change cgiecho to cgiemail in the ACTION of your HTML form. Try it out. You should receive an e-mail message with the processed form. If you get a success page but don't receive mail, there is some problem with your template file. Go back and make sure you correctly followed the guidelines in step 1 . If it works, congratulations! 9. Debug if you don't get mail Normally, mail gets sent /asynchronously/, meaning it goes into a queue to be sent at at a convenient time. Asynchronous mail is sent more efficiently and reliably, but has the disadvantage that problems can only be reported by mailing an error message back to the sender. To the mail system, it appears that the sender of the mail is the web server, so the error message won't get to you. If you /are/ getting a success message but aren't getting mail, you can temporarily use /synchronous/ mail delivery by creating a hidden input named *cgiemail-mailopt* and giving it a value containing "sync", e.g. *Be sure to remove* this variable when you are done debugging, because it slows things down for the end user and possibly for the mail system. *Note:* For release 1.1 and prior, this won't work. Ask your webmaster to install a newer release. Some mailers have a nonstandard extension that sends bounces to an address in an Errors-To: header, so you might try using that header in your template if you're stuck with an old version of cgiemail. However, some errors make this header line unreadable, so there's no way to make absolutely sure the bounce will go to you. Optional: Add text to the success page. When mail is sent, a page titled ``Success'' appears with the text of the e-mail message. You may use a hidden variable called ``addendum'' to add your own text. Here is a simple example: If you are willing to assume that readers of your form are using recent browser software like Lynx 2.6 or Netscape 3.0, then you may put HTML markup into this variable using the appropriate character entities . For example, if you wanted to add /Thank you!/ then the HTML markup would be *Thank you!* meaning you would need the following in your form: Note that besides being difficult to write, this feature won't work for people using older browser software. Optional: Use an alternate success page. If you don't like the default page that comes up when email is successfully sent, you can specify an alternate URL using a hidden variable called ``success'' in your HTML form, e.g. *Note:* Start your URL with / or with http://. Otherwise cgiemail will direct your browser to a second invocation of cgiemail, resulting in the error *No variable

substitutions*. As of release 1.3, there is no way to make this alternate success page contain information the user submitted in the form. This feature is likely to be added in a future release . Optional: Make some inputs required. If you would like to automatically reject forms with certain inputs left blank, add the prefix ``required-'' to the name of the input in /both/ your HTML form and your e-mail template. Here is an example: In the HTML form: Your name: [                    ] In the e-mail template Your name: [required-yourname] *Note:* With release 1.4, the prefix cgiemail uses to recognize a required field is ``required'' without the hyphen. You should still add a hyphen for readability, but you have the option of using an underscore (better for interaction with JavaScript) or nothing at all. Optional: Specify formatting for some inputs. If, in your e-mail template, the text inside square brackets begins with %, cgiemail will use the printf() function in C on the field name after the comma. If you're not familiar with this function, look in a book on C. If you are familiar with it, please note these two differences: 1. The /first/ character in the format string must be %. 2. Characters like \n and \t must be literal. If you want a newline, you have to put a newline just before the comma, even though this looks strange. For example, if Godzilla's Pizza wanted toppings listed one per line, they would put the following in their e-mail template: [%s ,topping] Optional: Use CGI environment variables. This feature may or may not work, depending on whether or not your webmaster enabled it when configuring cgiemail. In addition to form inputs, your e-mail template can include CGI environment variables simply by preceding the variable's name with a dollar sign. For example, [$HTTP_USER_AGENT] will put the name of the user's browser and/or gateway in your e-mail message. In order to be respectful of privacy, your HTML form should warn users about any information about them that will be included in the e-mail, e.g. HTTP_USER_AGENT, REMOTE_ADDR. --
cgiemail Last modified: Mon Dec 15 17:17:20 EST 1997

EXHIBIT 14

In re the Patent Application of:

John Michael Jensen

Serial No. 09/776,498

Filed: February 5, 2001

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM TO
FACILITATE FEE BASED
COMMUNICATION**

Examiner: Naresh Vig

Art Unit: 3629

Confirmation No. 9282

DECLARATION OF JOHN MICHAEL JENSEN UNDER RULE 1.131

EXHIBIT 14

```
#
# Obtain permission before redistributing this software over the
Internet or #
# in any other medium.  In all cases copyright and header must remain
intact #
##############################################################################
######

FormMail is a universal WWW form to E-mail gateway.  There is only one
required form input tag which must be specified in order for this script
to
work with your existing forms.  Other hidden configuration fields can
also
be used to enhance the operation of FormMail on your site.  Version 1.6
of
FormMail contains a few minor bug fixes, optimized code and more
comments.
The biggest change in this version is that by default, form fields are
now
sorted as they appear in the form.  Error pages were also beautified a
little and two new configuration fields were created.  Read the History
for
a more complete list of changes.

The script, FormMail.pl, needs to be placed in your server's cgi-bin and
the
anonymous WWW user must have the ability to read/execute the script.  If
you do not have access to your server's cgi-bin, yet you can execute cgi
scripts, you may want to try adding a .cgi extension to the FormMail.pl,
so you could move it to FormMail.cgi.

Setting Up the FormMail Script:
===============================

The FormMail.pl script does not have to be extensively configured in
order
to work.  There are only two variables in the perl file which you will
need to define along with changing the top line of your script to match
the location of you Perl interpreter.

Necessary Variables:
--------------------

   $mailprog = '/usr/lib/sendmail';
     This variable must define the location to your server's sendmail
     program.  If this is incorrect, form results will not be mailed to
you.

   @referers = ('worldwidemart.com','206.31.72.203');
     This array allows you to define the domains that you will allow
     forms to reside on and use your FormMail script.  If a user tries to
     put a form on another server, that is not worldwidemart.com, they
     will receive an error message when someone tries to fill out their
form.
     By placing worldwidemart.com in the @referers array, this also
allows
     www.worldwidemart.com, ftp.worldwidemart.com, any other http address
     with worldwidemart.com in it and worldwidemart.com's IP address to
access
     this script as well, so no users will be turned away.
```

Your FormMail program is now configured.

Form Configuration:
===================

The action of your form needs to point towards this script (obviously),
and
the method must be POST or GET in capital letters. Version 1.5 of
FormMail
offers many new ways to code your form to tailor the resulting HTML page
and the way the script performs. Below is a list of form fields you can
use and how to implement them.

Necessary Form Fields:
======================

There is only one form field that you must have in your form, for
FormMail to work correctly. This is the recipient field.

Field: recipient

Description: This form field allows you to specify to whom you wish for
your
             form results to be mailed. Most likely you will want to
             configure this option as a hidden form field with a value
equal
             to that of your e-mail address.

Syntax:
             <input type=hidden name="recipient"
value="email@your.host.com">

Optional Form Fields:
=====================

Field: subject

Description: The subject field will allow you to specify the subject
that you
             wish to appear in the e-mail that is sent to you after this
form
             has been filled out. If you do not have this option turned
on,
             then the script will default to a message subject: WWW Form
             Submission

Syntax:
             If you wish to choose what the subject is:
              <input type=hidden name="subject" value="Your Subject">

             To allow the user to choose a subject:
              <input type=text name="subject">


```
Field:        email

Description:  This form field will allow the user to specify their return
              e-mail address.  If you want to be able to return e-mail to
your
              user, I strongly suggest that you include this form field
and
              allow them to fill it in.  This will be put into the From:
              field of the message you receive.  If you want to require
an
              email address with valid syntax, add this field name to the
              'required' field.

Syntax:
              <input type=text name="email">

------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----

Field:        realname

Description:  The realname form field will allow the user to input their
real
              name.  This field is useful for identification purposes and
will
              also be put into the From: line of your message header.

Syntax:
              <input type=text name="realname">

------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----

Field:        redirect

Description:  If you wish to redirect the user to a different URL, rather
than
              having them see the default response to the fill-out form,
you
              can use this hidden variable to send them to a pre-made
HTML
              page.

Syntax:
              To choose the URL they will end up at:
                 <input type=hidden name="redirect"
value="http://your.host.com/to/file.html">

              To allow them to specify a URL they wish to travel to once
the
              form is filled out:
                 <input type=text name="redirect">

------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----

Field:        required

Version:      1.3 & Up
```

Description: You can now require for certain fields in your form to be filled
                    in before the user can successfully submit the form.
Simply
                    place all field names that you want to be mandatory into
this
                    field. If the required fields are not filled in, the user
will
                    be notified of what they need to fill in, and a link back
to
                    the form they just submitted will be provided.

                    To use a customized error page, see
'missing_fields_redirect'

Syntax:
                    If you want to require that they fill in the email and
phone
                    fields in your form, so that you can reach them once you
have
                    received the mail, use a syntax like:

                        <input type=hidden name="required" value="email,phone">

Field: env_report

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: Allows you to have Environment variables included in the
                    e-mail message you receive after a user has filled out your
                    form. Useful if you wish to know what browser they were
using,
                    what domain they were coming from or any other attributes
                    associated with environment variables. The following is a
short
                    list of valid environment variables that might be useful:

                    REMOTE_HOST   - Sends the hostname making a request.
                    REMOTE_ADDR   - Sends the IP address of the remote host
making
                                      the request.
                    REMOTE_USER   - If server supports authentication and
script
                                      is protected, this is the username they
have
                                      authenticated as. *This is not usually
set.*
                    HTTP_USER_AGENT - The browser the client is using to send
the
                                      request.

                    There are others, but these are a few of the most useful.
For
                    more information on environment variables, see:

                        http://www.cgi-
resources.com/Documentation/Environment_Variables/

```
Syntax:
             If you wanted to find the remote host and browser sending
the
             request, you would put the following into your form:

              <input type=hidden name="env_report" value="REMOTE_HOST,
HTTP_USER_AGENT">

------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----

Field:       sort

Version:     1.4 & Up

Description: This field allows you to choose the order in which you wish
             for your variables to appear in the e-mail that FormMail
             generates.  You can choose to have the field sorted
             alphabetically or specify a set order in which you want the
             fields to appear in your mail message.  By leaving this
field
             out, the order will simply default to the order in which
the
             browsers sends the information to the script (which is
usually
             the exact same order as they appeared in the form.)  When
             sorting by a set order of fields, you should include the
phrase
             "order:" as the first part of your value for the sort
field, and
             then follow that with the field names you want to be listed
in
             the e-mail message, separated by commas.  Version 1.6
allows a
             little more flexibility in the listing of ordered fields,
in
             that you can include spaces and line breaks in the field
without
             it messing up the sort.  This is helpful when you have many
form
             fields and need to insert a line wrap.

Syntax:
             To sort alphabetically:
               <input type=hidden name="sort" value="alphabetic">

             To sort by a set field order:
               <input type=hidden name="sort" value="order:name1,name2,
                                              name3,etc...">

------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----

Field:       print_config

Version:     1.5 & Up

Description: print_config allows you to specify which of the config
             variables you would like to have printed in your e-mail
```

message.

By default, no config fields are printed to your e-mail.
This
is because the important form fields, like email, subject,
etc.
are included in the header of the message. However some
users
have asked for this option so they can have these fields
printed
in the body of the message. The config fields that you
wish to
have printed should be in the value attribute of your input
tag
separated by commas.

Syntax:

If you want to print the email and subject fields in the
body of
your message, you would place the following form tag:

```
        <input type=hidden name="print_config"
value="email,subject">
```


Field: print_blank_fields

Version: 1.6

Description: print_blank_fields allows you to request that all form
fields
are printed in the return HTML, regardless of whether or
not
they were filled in. FormMail defaults to turning this
off, so
that unused form fields aren't e-mailed.

Syntax:

If you want to print all blank fields:
```
        <input type=hidden name="print_blank_fields" value="1">
```


Field: title

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: This form field allows you to specify the title and header
that
will appear on the resulting page if you do not specify a
redirect URL.

Syntax:

If you wanted a title of 'Feedback Form Results':
```
        <input type=hidden name="title" value="Feedback Form
Results">
```

Field: return_link_url

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: This field allows you to specify a URL that will appear, as
             return_link_title, on the following report page.   This
field
             will not be used if you have the redirect field set, but it
is
             useful if you allow the user to receive the report on the
             following page, but want to offer them a way to get back to
             your main page.

Syntax:
             <input type=hidden name="return_link_url"

                   value="http://your.host.com/main.html">

Field: return_link_title

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: This is the title that will be used to link the user back
to the
             page you specify with return_link_url.   The two fields will
be
             shown on the resulting form page as:

              return_link_title

Syntax:
             <input type=hidden name="return_link_title"
                                          value="Back to Main
Page">

Field: missing_fields_redirect

Version: 1.6

Description: This form field allows you to specify a URL that users will
be
             redirected to if there are fields listed in the required
form
             field that are not filled in.   This is so you can customize
an
             error page instead of displaying the default.

Syntax:
             <input type=hidden name="missing_fields_redirect"

value="http://your.host.com/error.html">

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-----
```

Field: background

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: This form field allow you to specify a background image
that
             will appear if you do not have the redirect field set.
This
             image will appear as the background to the form results
page.

Syntax:
             <input type=hidden name="background"

value="http://your.host.com/image.gif">

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-----
```

Field: bgcolor

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: This form field allow you to specify a bgcolor for the form
             results page in much the way you specify a background
image.
             This field should not be set if the redirect field is.

Syntax:
             For a background color of White:
              <input type=hidden name="bgcolor" value="#FFFFFF">

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-----
```

Field: text_color

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: This field works in the same way as bgcolor, except that it
             will change the color of your text.

Syntax:
             For a text color of Black:
              <input type=hidden name="text_color" value="#000000">

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-----
```

Field: link_color

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: Changes the color of links on the resulting page. Works in
the
             same way as text_color. Should not be defined if redirect
is.

Syntax:
           For a link color of Red:
            `<input type=hidden name="link_color" value="#FF0000">`

Field: vlink_color

Version: 1.3 & Up

Description: Changes the color of visited links on the resulting page. Works
           exactly the same as link_color. Should not be set if redirect
           is.

Syntax:
           For a visited link color of Blue:
            `<input type=hidden name="vlink_color" value="#0000FF">`

Field: alink_color

Version: 1.4 & Up

Description: Changes the color of active links on the resulting page. Works
           exactly the same as link_color. Should not be set if redirect
           is.

Syntax:
           For a visited link color of Blue:
            `<input type=hidden name="alink_color" value="#0000FF">`

Any other form fields that appear in your script will be mailed back to
you and displayed on the resulting page if you do not have the redirect
field set. There is no limit as to how many other form fields you can
use with this form, except the limits imposed by browsers and your
server.

Some of the possible uses of this script are:

1) You want to have a form that will be mailed to you, but aren't sure how to
   write the CGI script for it.
2) You are the webmaster of your site and want to allow users to use forms,
   but not to have their own cgi-bin directories, which can cause
   security risks to your system. You can set this script up and then
   allow all users to run off of it.

3) Want to have one script to parse all of your html forms and mail them
   to you.

History:
Version 1.0   06/11/95 - This script was created.
Version 1.1   08/03/95 - A major hole in the script which allowed
users to run commands under your server's uid was disabled, thanks to Paul Phillips, who noticed the error.
                         - The ability to redirect the user to a specified HTML file after they filled out a form was added.
Version 1.2   09/23/95 - If the form field is one of the required or optional 'special' fields, such as redirect, recipient, subject, email, realname, etc... the script will not print these fields to either your mail message or to the user's screen when they are returned to a generic form response. It helps you so that things do not get duplicated.
Version 1.3   01/21/96 - Much needed update finally completed
                         - Added form fields: env_report, bgcolor, background, link_color, vlink_color, title, text_color, return_link_title, return_link_url and required.
                         - Security hole, which allowed any user on any system to bum off of your FormMail script, has been plugged up with the @referers variable.
                         - Report style in return html and e-mail touched up a bit.
Version 1.4   01/23/96 - Added options: sort, alink_color
                         - Fixed a few bugs from Version 1.3, namely the fact that the link_colors weren't working well.
                         - FormMail now supports both the GET and POST methods.
Version 1.5   02/05/96 - Sorting of Fields in E-Mail Response Fixed.
                         - print_config option added.
Version 1.6   05/02/97 - Sorting of fields by default was fixed to now sort in the order the fields are passed to FormMail from the web browser, which is usually the same order as they appear in the HTML

form.

- The sort order: directive, env_report and print_config parsing routines were made to better compensate for line breaks and extra spaces in input for ease of use.
- Redirect error causing the redirect option to incorrectly work with https (secure servers) was fixed.
- Input of a '0' in a regular form field now recognized as input and sent back to user.
- Output of non-filled in form fields suppressed.
- E-mail addresses checked for correct syntax if designated a required field.
- Fields only printed if they contain a value if the print_blank_fields option is set to 1.
- missing_fields_redirect added so you can route users who don't completely fill out the form to a pre-made HTML page.
- Parts of code optimized, especially in respect to the way config variables are handled.

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